STATUS REPORT 2010

Women in New Brunswick

Advisory Council on the Status of Women
Conseil consultatif sur la condition de la femme

A Statistical Profile
by the New Brunswick Advisory Council
on the Status of Women

STATUS REPORT 2010

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Summary of Highlights of Status Report 2010

HIGHLIGHTS

POPULATION

Most New Brunswick families are married couples, with or without children. Lone-parent families account for 16% and common law couples for 14% of all families.

New Brunswick's birth rate declined more dramatically than Canada's over the past 30 years, and remains below the national average. 39% of all births in N.B are to mothers aged 30 years and over, compared to 49% in Canada.

The teen birth rate, which had been decreasing since the 1970s in N.B. has increased for the second consecutive year: in 2006, the rate jumped to 18.5 births per 1,000 teen girls, from 16.2 in 2005; it rose again in 2007 to 19.8. New Brunswick's teen birth rate is higher than the national average. The teen pregnancy and birth rates fluctuate widely among the counties.

EDUCATION AND TRAINING

In 2006, 14% of women and 12% of men in N.B. had university degrees, more than double the proportion of female degree-holders in 1986.

Women make up only 37% of full-time regular students in Community College in 2008/09. By contrast, for more than two decades, Canadian women have accounted for over half of the college clientele. In apprenticeship programs, New Brunswick women are currently only 2% of apprentices, the same as a decade ago (Canada: 11%).

The percentage of the N.B. population who have difficulty understanding basic written material: 60% of Francophone females, 49% of Anglophone females, 72% of Francophone males, 50% of Anglophone males.

Dropout rates have improved but still, in 2007/08, 3% of boys and 2% of girls in Grades 7 to 12 quit school. The dropout rates of Aboriginal youth living in First Nations communities and attending public schools are higher than a decade ago, and more than double the provincial average. Rates for Aboriginal girls are worse than for boys.

HEALTH

New Brunswick's rate of births by caesarean section has hovered around 28% for a few years, usually above the Canadian average and well above the World Health Organization benchmark of 15% of births.

Hysterectomy rates have decreased over the past decade, but New Brunswick women remain more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2007/08, there were 438 procedures per 100,000 women in New Brunswick, down from 770 in 1998/99, but still higher than the Canadian average of 352.

Significant and unexplained regional differences within New Brunswick are noted in the use of caesareans and hysterectomies.

New Brunswick females of all ages are less likely to be physically active than males. The proportion of New Brunswickers who are overweight or obese is alarmingly high, worse than the national averages, though the rate for females is better than for males.

Three-quarters of New Brunswick mothers who gave birth between 2003 and 2008 said they started breastfeeding, below the national average of 88%. Less than one in four New Brunswick mothers surveyed in 2008 had breastfed exclusively for at least 6 months, as recommended by the World Health Organization.

In 2005, 941 abortions were performed on New Brunswick women, or 6.1 per 1,000 females, compared to 14.1 for Canada. In 2008/09, 51% of all abortions were done at the Fredericton Morgentaler Clinic and 49% in N.B. hospitals.

INCOME AND POVERTY

When income from all sources is considered, the income gap between men and women has improved only slightly since 2000. Women's average income is $22,875, 67% of men's ($34,321). Aboriginal women have an average income of $17,650.

Nine percent of females and 8% of males lived with income below the after-tax low-income cut-offs in 2007, rates that have changed little in recent years. One in

three lone parent women have income below the after-tax poverty line. High poverty rates also persist among unattached women and men aged 18 to 64.

Nearly 1 in 10 N.B. children lived in low-income families in 2007. Aboriginal identity children living off-reserve have poverty rates more than double that average.

The average income from all sources of senior women was 75% of senior men's in 2007. 52% of senior women receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement (42% of men).

FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES

About 87% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice were collected in 2008/09, a better rate than in previous years. However, unpaid support in cases involving children represents a staggering $11.4 million dollars in 2008/09. New enforcement measures introduced by the provincial government in 2008 – particularly the threat of driver's license suspension – resulted in substantial back payments on child and family support debt: $315,000 or 24% of arrears due when new enforcement tool introduced.

75% of New Brunswick women with children under 16 had paid jobs in 2008, slightly higher than the Canadian average. The majority of lone parent women have paid jobs but their employment rate is below the national average.

There were regulated child care spaces for 19% of New Brunswick children aged 12 and under in 2009, up from 7% in 1996. The average wages of trained workers in child care centers have increased to $14.72/hour from about $7 per hour in 2001.

Nine in ten people who take parental leave are women.

Close to half of females but only 28% of males spent 15 hours or more per week on housework in 2006. The proportion of men and women who provide some care for a senior has remained similar in 2006 to what it was in 1996.

LABOUR FORCE

Most of the employed women in the province work full-time (78%) but many more women than men work part-time (22% versus 9.5%). Women and men have different reasons for working part-time.

In 2009, New Brunswick women earned on average 86.8% of what men did, a pay gap of 13.2% when hourly wages for all workers are compared. This is better than in 2008, but still worse than the highs reached in 2007 and 2006.

In 2009, female Community College graduates of the previous year who were working full-time earned on average 14.5% less than their male counterparts. Among recent university graduates who were working full-time, women earned 14% less than their male counterparts in 2005.

About 9% of employed women in the province are self-employed, compared to 14% of men and to 12% of women in Canada. The average self-employment income for N.B. females was $9,600 (59% of N.B. male's average of $16,100).

Aboriginal women are less likely to be in the labour force than non-Aboriginal women, are more likely to work part-year or part-time, run a much higher risk of unemployment and earn significantly less than other women and men.

There has been little improvement in women's share of traditional male jobs in the skilled trades, transportation and equipment operators.

From 1987 to 2009, the number of female multiple jobholders tripled.

Most people working for minimum wage are women and most of those women are adults, not teenagers.

The average employment income of women with disabilities in 2005 was $20,500, compared to $24,000 for women without disabilities, $28,700 for men with disabilities and $35,800 for men without disabilities.

Women have caught up to men in workplace pension plan coverage, mostly because of a substantial drop in men's rates since the late 1980s.

HIGHLIGHTS

POSITIONS OF INFLUENCE

Only 13% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly are women, the lowest proportion in Canada and lower than the high of 18% in the late 1990s. Only 17% of mayors and 28% of municipal councilors are women. In the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, women made up 26% of the councillors and 20% of the chiefs.

Women's representation on provincial government appointed agencies, boards and commissions in 2010 is 31%. Serious gender imbalances are especially noted on boards dealing with economic development and employment.

JUSTICE

Adult women make up 14% of all adult offenders in the New Brunswick correctional system in 2007/08. The proportion of women among persons incarcerated in provincial jails is 11% (versus 6% in federal prisons). Aboriginal people and especially Aboriginal women are largely over-represented among adult offenders under supervision.

In 2007/08, one in five offenders aged 12 to 17 years was female versus one in seven adult offenders. The proportion of Aboriginal youth among the offenders was double their representation in the population.

VIOLENCE

Tracking of information on woman abuse incidents and court outcomes is inadequate.

Between 1975 and 2004, 52 women and 7 men were killed by a current or ex-spouse. The number would be significantly higher if all intimate relationships and all secondary victims were included.

More Aboriginal people than other New Brunswickers say they are very concerned about violence against women, elder abuse and child abuse.

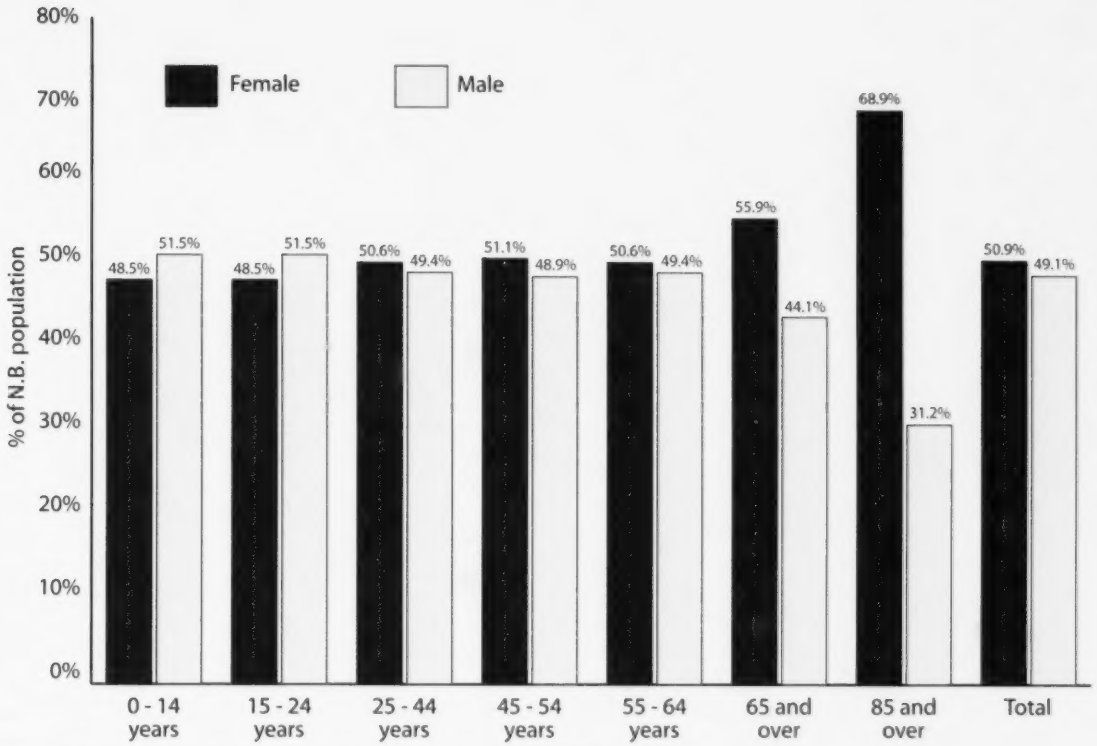
In 2009, more than one in five women and more than one in three men said that women often provoke violence by nagging or criticizing their partner, a larger proportion than what was found in a similar 2002 survey.

New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police continues to be higher than the Canadian average. There are large variations in the rates of reported sexual assaults among N.B. communities. Less than half of reported sexual assaults result in charges but of charges laid, more result in convictions than the national average.

More than one in four (27%) adults convicted of sexual assault in 2006/07 got a conditional sentence, compared to just 11% of offenders convicted of other crimes against the person.

Reporting of elder abuse, neglect and self-neglect has increased since 1998: 319 women and 244 men were identified as vulnerable in 2008/09, up from 126 and 95 ten years earlier.

1. Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2009



Source: *Statistics Canada, preliminary postcensal population estimates at July 1, 2009.*

- New Brunswick's total population is more than half (51%) female.

- The life expectancy gap has narrowed, but women still live longer than men so outnumber them in the senior population: nearly six in ten New Brunswickers 65 years and over, and seven in ten of those 85 years and over are women.

- Compared to Canada as a whole, New Brunswick has smaller Aboriginal and recent immigrant populations, but a higher proportion of senior women and females living with disabilities.

N.B. female population, 2006

Mother tongue:
English 239,265 or 65%
French 122,310 or 33%
Aboriginal 1,635 or less than 1%
Other 5,290 or 1%

Aboriginal identity 9,010 or 2%
Recent immigrants 2,250 or less than 1%
Living with disabilities 65,040 or 18%

Women 65 years & over are 16% of all females (10% in 1976).

Children 0-14 yrs (both sexes) as % of total population:
Aboriginal identity population 25%
Non-Aboriginal population 16%

Median age of...
Aboriginal identity females 31.9 years
Non-Aboriginal females 42.1 years

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 & 1976 Census & 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.*

Population by Sex and Age Groups, N.B., 2009

Definitions

Mother tongue: The first language learned at home in childhood and still understood.

Aboriginal identity: Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or Band or First Nation membership.

Recent immigrants: Persons who arrived during the period 2001 to 2006.

Living with disabilities: Persons who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

Median age: One half of the population is older, the other younger.

OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, a forum of 30 world democracies, including the U.K, Australia, France, Sweden and Mexico.

Canada, 2006

Female population includes:
English mother tongue 58%
French mother tongue 22%
Aboriginal mother tongue 1%
Other mother tongue 19%
Aboriginal identity 4%
Recent immigrants 4%
Living with disabilities 15%

Women 65 years & over are 15% of all females (10% in 1976).

Children 0-14 years (both sexes) as % of total population:
Aboriginal identity population: 30%
Non-Aboriginal population: 17%
OECD average: 19%

Median age of ...
Aboriginal identity females 27.7 years
Non-Aboriginal females 40.5 years

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 & 1976 Census & 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey; OECD in Figures 2009.*

Life expectancy in N.B., 2006

At birth:
Girls 82.4 years (1979: 78.6 yrs)
Boys 77.7 years (1979: 70.5 yrs)

At age 65:
Women 20.8 years (1979: 18.9 yrs)
Men 17.7 years (1979: 14.7 yrs)

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM.*

2. Family Types, New Brunswick, 1986 and 2006

Family type		Number of families - 2006	% of all families - 2006	Number of families - 1986	% of all families - 1986
Married couples with children at home	**Total**	77,775	36%	105,130	56%
	Opposite-sex	77,745			
	Same-sex	30			
Married couples without children at home	**Total**	73,435	34%	47,725	26%
	Opposite-sex	73,340			
	Same-sex	95			
Common-law couples with children at home	**Total**	13,135	6%	4,230	2%
	Opposite-sex	13,075			
	Same-sex	60			
Common-law couples without children at home	**Total**	17,865	8%	4,960	3%
	Opposite-sex	17,280			
	Same-sex	585			
Lone-parent families	**Total**	35,585	16%	24,860	13%
	Female	29,150	13%	20,565	11%
	Male	6,435	3%	4,295	2%
Total – All Families		**217,795**	**100%**	**186,905**	**100%**

Note: Couples with children have at least one child of any age living at home. Same-sex couples have only been counted by the Census since 2001 (common-law; 2006 for married).

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 & 1986 Censuses.*

• Most New Brunswick families are still married couples, with or without children at home, but lone-parent families and common-law couples are increasingly common. Lone-parent families, four in five of them headed by women, account for 16% of all families - up from 13% in 1986; they are 28% of families with children at home.

• One in four New Brunswick households are persons living alone, most of them women, including many seniors.

Canada

Of families:
68% are married couples, with or without children at home (80% in 1986).

16% are common-law couples, with or without children at home (7% in 1986).

16% are lone-parent families (13% in 1986).

One-person households: 27% of all households; Women account for 56% of these households.

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

Family Types, New Brunswick, 1986 and 2006

Marital status of N.B. females, 15 years and over, 2006

49% (152,950) legally married

10% (30,900) in a common-law relationship (includes never-married, separated, divorced, widowed)

29% (93,195) never legally married

4% (13,395) separated, but still legally married

7% (22,620) divorced

10% (34,735) widowed

One-person households: 24% of all households, 71,950 New Brunswickers; 58% are women.

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

Living arrangements of N.B. seniors, 65 years and over, 2006

9% of women, 5% of men live in residences for seniors, nursing homes, hospitals and other collective dwellings.

Of those in private households:
37% of women, 17% of men live alone.

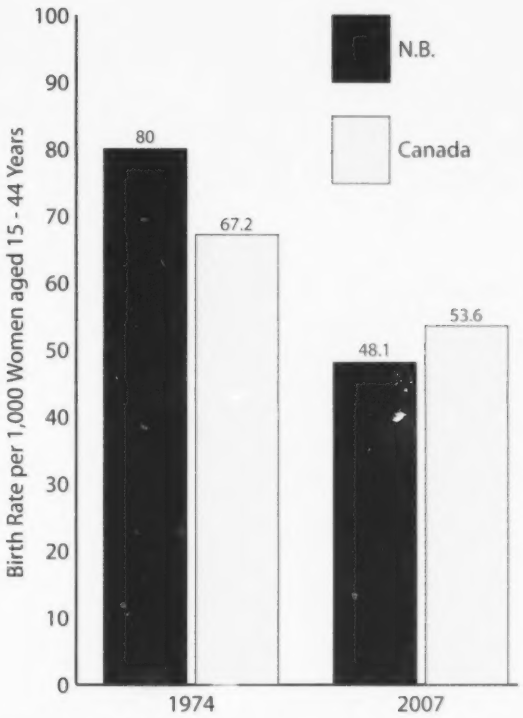
54% of women, 78% of men live with spouse or partner.

7% of women, 3% of men live with relatives.

2% of women, 2% of men live with non-relatives.

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

3. Birth Rate per 1,000 Women Aged 15 to 44 Years, 1974 and 2007, N.B. and Canada



Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993 & Births 2007.*

- New Brunswick's overall birth rate has declined even more dramatically than Canada's over the past 30 years, from 80 births per 1,000 women of childbearing age in 1974 to a low of 44 in 2002. A slight upturn is noted in recent years, but the New Brunswick rate remains below the national average.

- The average number of children women are likely to have during their lifetime – or the total fertility rate – dropped to a record low of 1.38 in 2001 for New Brunswick, 1.49 for Canada in 2000, but has increased slightly in recent years. Some European countries are closer to the rate of 2.1 children per woman required for population replacement.

- A growing proportion of women are postponing childbearing – many waiting until their 30s to start or complete families - or are not having any children.

Total fertility rate, N.B., Canada and selected countries

2007: N.B. 1.52; Canada 1.66
Sweden 1.88
United Kingdom 1.90
Australia 1.93
France 1.98

2001: N.B. 1.38; Canada 1.51

1974: N.B. 2.14; Canada: 1.83

Source: *Statistics Canada, Health Reports, CANSIM & Births 2007.*

Percent of all births to mothers aged 30 years and over

2007: 39% in N.B.; 49% in Canada

1974: 16% in N.B.; 20% in Canada

Source: *Statistics Canada, Reproductive Health: Pregnancies and Rates, 1974-1993; & Births 2007.*

Percent of females 15-44 years who have never given birth

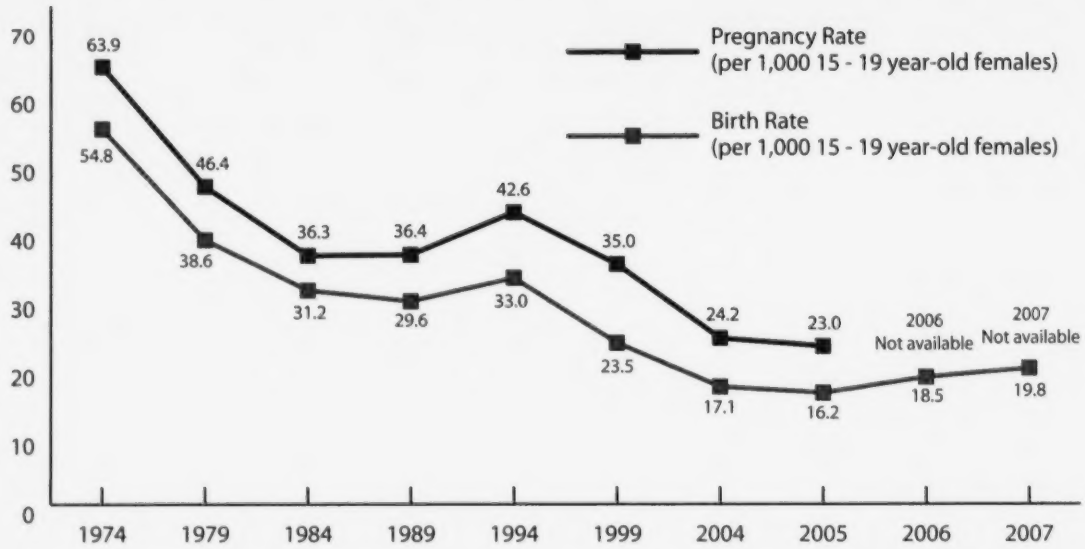
2006: 48% N.B.; 51% Canada

2001: 45% N.B.; 47% Canada

1990: 42% N.B.; 48% Canada

Source: *Statistics Canada, Custom tabulations based on General Social Survey, 1990, 2001, 2006.*

4. Teen Pregnancy and Birth Rates, N.B., 1974 – 2007



Note: Statistics Canada's calculation of teenage pregnancies includes abortions performed in clinics and hospitals in and outside N.B. on N.B. residents, cases of stillbirth, miscarriages, illegally induced abortion, and unspecified abortion treated in hospitals in Canada involving N.B. females.

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM & Births, 2006 & 2007.*

• Teen pregnancy and birth rates have decreased substantially since the 1970s. A break in the overall long-term trend is noted since 2006 when New Brunswick's birth rate jumped to 18.5 births per 1,000 females aged 15 to 19 years, from 16.2 in 2005. The Canadian average birthrate has also increased slightly since 2006.

• New Brunswick's teen pregnancy rate has remained below the Canadian rate since the late 1970s, but the birth rate is higher than the national average.

• The long-term decrease in the teen birth rate is more a result of pregnancy prevention than of recourse to abortion. The N.B. teen abortion rate is still less than half the Canadian average.

N.B. teen births and abortion rate

% of all births to teens:
2007: 6.6% (470 births)
2006: 6.2% (435 births)
2005: 5.6% (386 births)
1974: 17.2% (1,971 births)

Induced abortion rate (per 1,000 15-19 year olds):
2005: 6.4
1974: 4.4

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM & Births, 2006 & 2007.*

Canada

Teen pregnancy rate
2005: 29.2 / 1,000
1974: 53.9 / 1,000

Teen birth rate
2007: 14 / 1,000
2005: 13.3 / 1,000
1974: 35.7 / 1,000

Teen birth rate, selected OECD countries, 2005
Netherlands 4.5 / 1,000
France 6.7 / 1,000
Greece 8.7 / 1,000

% of all births to teens
2007: 4.2%
2006: 4.1%
2005: 4.1%
1974: 11.8%

Teen induced abortion rate
2005: 15.3 / 1,000
1974: 13.9 / 1,000

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM & Births 2007; OECD, Doing Better for Children (2009).*

5. Teen Pregnancy Rates by County, N.B., 1991 – 2008

County	1991	1994	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Albert	21.9	28.3	22.0	20.5	12.3	12.6	15.5	17.1
Carleton	49.8	49.5	20.5	19.1	23.9	28.4	36.4	30.7
Charlotte	40.3	62.4	27.7	23.9	30.0	26.4	34.9	33.4
Gloucester	23.8	26.7	22.9	15.5	16.3	13.7	17.2	26.6
Kent	35.1	50.9	39.1	20.4	16.0	13.3	22.2	16.7
Kings	26.9	24.9	17.8	11.2	11.1	13.8	15.7	13.6
Madawaska	24.7	20.3	18.2	13.0	12.8	11.3	21.9	18.8
Northumberland	45.2	37.8	32.7	17.9	10.8	29.0	21.1	22.8
Queens	30.7	30.6	29.7	33.0	15.5	28.3	38.7	14.5
Restigouche	27.3	38.1	23.7	10.9	15.7	11.0	20.2	22.0
Saint John	49.1	53.9	29.5	37.2	33.2	39.8	43.0	44.8
Sunbury	50.4	45.9	35.5	16.6	24.2	20.4	19.2	16.6
Victoria	37.9	30.6	27.1	27.8	30.1	12.7	19.2	23.8
Westmorland	43.8	44.0	24.4	20.1	18.9	22.4	25.8	24.7
York	48.4	47.7	32.5	22.2	25.6	26.9	19.4	21.7
New Brunswick	**37.6**	**39.1**	**26.3**	**20.1**	**19.8**	**21.5**	**24.0**	**24.3**

Note: Rates per 1,000 females aged 15 – 19 years, N.B. residents only. The calculation of teenage pregnancies by the N.B. Department of Health includes registered live births and stillbirths to N.B. residents inside or outside the province, and abortions performed in N.B. hospitals, but does *not* take into account abortions performed in clinics or outside of the province, miscarriages or other fetal losses.

Source: *N.B. Department of Health.*

• The teen pregnancy rate fluctuated widely among New Brunswick counties during the 1990s and in recent years. Saint John remains the area with the highest pregnancy rate at 44.8 per 1,000 15 to 19 year-old females in 2008, up from the two previous years. Rates below 20 per 1,000 prevail in certain counties including Madawaska, Kings, Kent and Albert.

• The rate of actual births to teen mothers also varies significantly among counties. Rates have increased since 2006 in some counties with historically high rates such as Saint John, Carleton and Charlotte.

Variations in teen birth rates, N.B. counties

2008:
10.7 per 1,000 in Albert County
36.4 per 1,000 in Saint John County
(27.7 - Carleton; 29.9 - Charlotte)

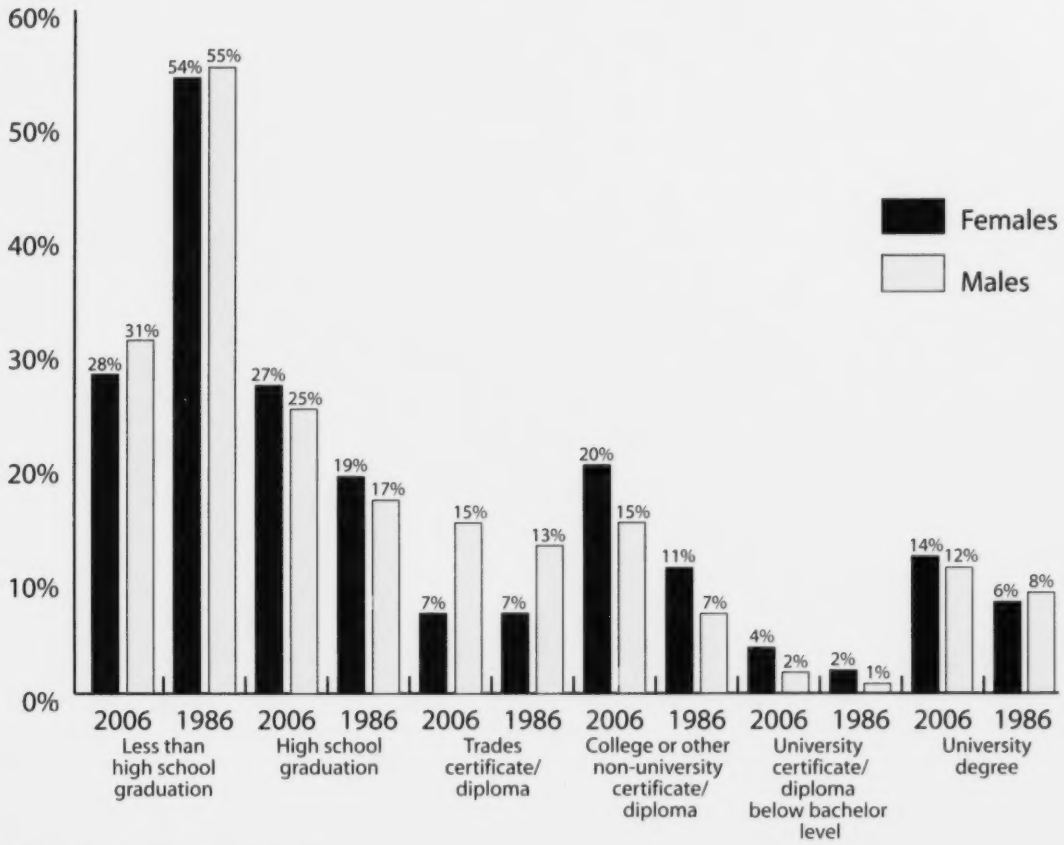
2005:
9.8 per 1,000 in Kings County
27.4 per 1,000 in Saint John County
(20.1 - Carleton; 26.7 - Charlotte)

1992:
21.7 per 1,000 in Albert County
51 per 1,000 in Saint John County
(46.2 - Carleton; 45 - Charlotte)

Source: *N.B. Department of Health.*

? Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Highest Level of Schooling Completed By Sex, Population Aged 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1986 and 2006



***Source**: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.*

• Education levels have improved significantly for both males and females in New Brunswick as in Canada since the 1980s, with women taking the lead in high school graduation and postsecondary credentials. In 2006, 14% of N.B. females and 12% of N.B. males aged 15 years and over had university degrees, more than double the proportion of women degree-holders in 1986.

• Aboriginal women, Francophone women and women living with disabilities in N.B. are also better educated than their male counterparts, but less likely than other women to have finished high school or to have a university degree.

• More than half of N.B. women and men have literacy levels below the minimum considered necessary to function effectively in today's society. Literacy rates are lower than the Canadian average, particularly among men and Francophones.

Canada

15 years and over, 2006

High school graduation:
27% of females (22% in 1986)
24% of males (19% in 1986)

University degree:
18% of females (8% in 1986)
18% of males (11% in 1986)

***Source:** Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.*

25 – 34 year olds with postsecondary credentials, N.B., 1986 and 2006

Women, 2006 67%
Men, 2006 56%

Women, 1986 36%
Men, 1986 39%

***Source**: Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.*

Highest Level of Schooling Completed By Sex, Population Aged 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1986 and 2006

Definitions

Aboriginal identity: Persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group, and those who report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian and/or Band or First Nation membership.

Persons with disabilities: Those who reported difficulties with daily living activities, or who indicated that a physical or mental condition reduced their activities; disabilities include hearing, seeing, speech, mobility, agility, dexterity, pain, learning, memory, developmental, delay and psychological.

Postsecondary credentials: Completed certificate, diploma or degree - trades, apprenticeship, college or university - past high school.

N.B. Aboriginal identity population, 15 years and over, 2006

Less than high school:
38% of females (37% in 1996)
41% of males (43% in 1996)

High school graduation:
23% females (10% in 1996)
19% of males (10% in 1996)

University degree:
8% females (6% in 1996)
4.5% males (4.5% in 1996)

Source: *Statistics Canada, 1996 & 2006 Census.*

Persons with disabilities, 15 to 64 years, N.B., 2006

Less than high school:
30% of females (42% in 2001)
38% of males (48% in 2001)

High school graduation:
25% of females (24% in 2001)
22% of males (19% in 2001)

Bachelor's degree:
7% of females (13% of females *without* disabilities)
5% of males (10% of males *without* disabilities)

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.*

Francophones and Anglophones, 15 years and over, N.B., 2006

Less than high school:
35% of Francophone females (25% of Anglophone females)
39% of Francophone males (27% of Anglophone males)

High school graduation:
23% of Francophone females (30% of Anglophone females)
20% of Francophone males (28% of Anglophone males)

University degree:
13% of Francophone females (14% of Anglophone females)
10% of Francophone males (13% of Anglophone males)

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

Literacy, 16 years and over

% of population with difficulties understanding basic written material, 2003:

N.B. Francophone females 60%
N.B. Francophone males 72%
N.B. Anglophone females 49%
N.B. Anglophone males 50%

Canada without Québec :
Francophone females 51%
Francophone males 60%
Anglophone females 37%
Anglophone males 40%

Source: *Statistics Canada, International Adult Literacy and Skills Survey 2003, Custom table (levels 1 & 2 on prose scale).*

2. School Dropout Rate, Grades 7 – 12, New Brunswick Public Schools, 1998/99 – 2007/08

School Year	1998/99	2000/01	2002/03	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08
All NB Girls	2.4% (717)	2.1% (622)	2.2% (632)	1.9% (541)	1.9% (535)	2% (561)	1.9% (535)
All NB Boys	4.0 % (1,287)	3.6% (1,108)	3.4% (1,027)	2.8% (850)	2.9% (860)	2.8% (828)	2.9% (830)
Franco-phone girls	Not available	1.8% (165)	1.9% (169)	1.4% (118)	1.7% (146)	1.7% (138)	1.6% (123)
Franco-phone boys	Not available	4.0% (395)	3.9% (359)	2.7% (236)	3.2% (273)	3.1% (250)	3.3% (272)
Aboriginal Girls	4.4% (19)	3.7% (16)	3.4% (13)	7.2% (32)	6.9% (33)	6% (30)	9.6% (47)
Aboriginal Boys	4.5% (20)	8.6% (38)	3.0% (14)	7.6% (39)	9.0% (48)	8.3% (43)	7.7% (40)

Note: Drop out rates are % of N.B. public school students, Grades 7 – 12, who were in school on September 30 of given year, dropped out and did not return to school by the following September 30. The number of students who dropped out is indicated in brackets. Aboriginal girls and boys live on reserve and attend N.B. public schools.

Source: *N.B. Department of Education.*

• Dropout rates have improved for both male and female youth in recent years, but more boys than girls still leave high school without a diploma. In 2007/08, 3% of boys enrolled in Grades 7 to 12 quit school (830 male students), compared to 2% of girls (535 female students). The gender gap is wider between Francophone males and females.

• The dropout rates of Aboriginal youth living in First Nations communities who attend New Brunswick public schools are more than double the provincial average. Rates have fluctuated over the years, but are higher than a decade ago and girls' rates are sometimes worse than boys'.

• For over a decade, male dropout rates have remained higher than female dropout rates in Canada and most OECD countries.

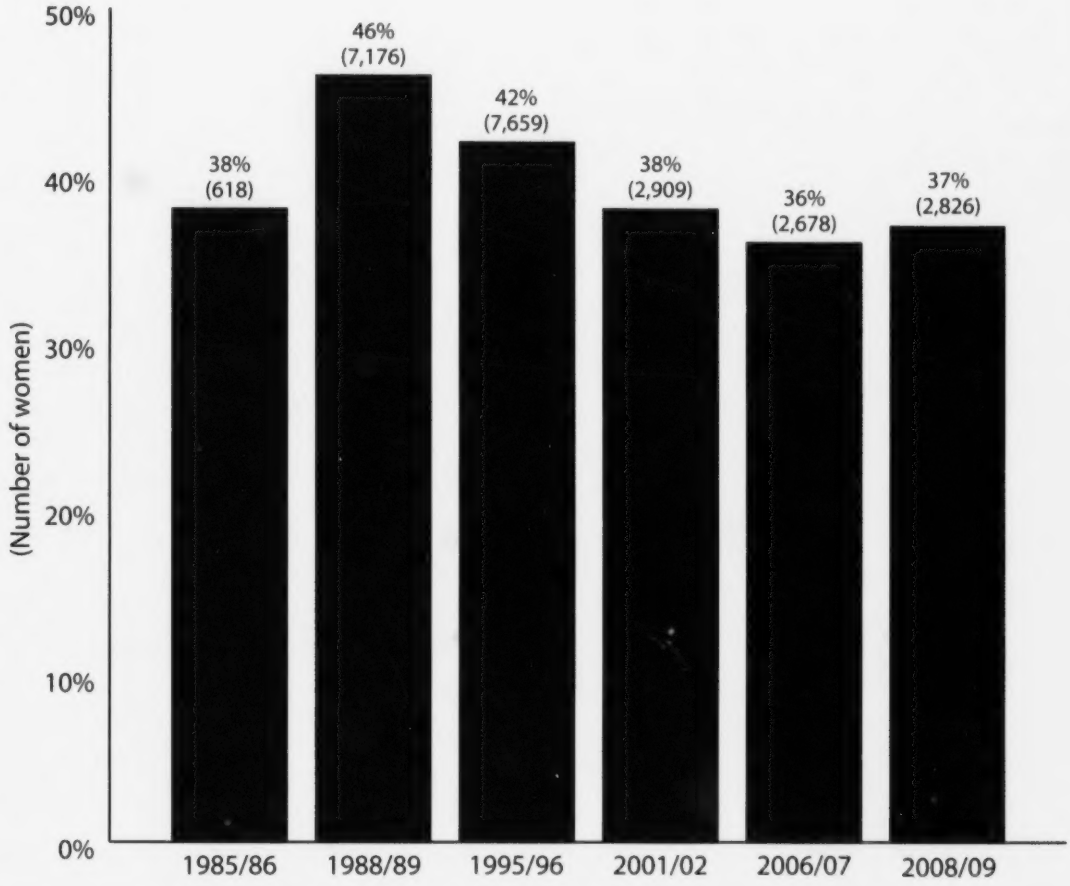
Percentage of 20-24 year olds without a high school/upper-secondary diploma and not in school, Canada & selected countries

Canada, 2006/07:
Women 7% (1990/91: 14%)
Men 11% (1990/91: 19%)

OECD countries, 2004:
Czech Republic Women 6%; Men 7%
U.S. Women 11%; Men 14%
Netherlands Women 15%; Men 22%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey; OECD/Canadian Council on Learning.*

3. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, N.B., 1985/86 - 2008/09



Source: *N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training & Labour/Training & Employment Development/Advanced Education & Labour/Education.*

• Women remain underrepresented in New Brunswick's Community Colleges, making up only 37% of full-time regular students in 2008/09, down from the late 1980s peak of 46%. By contrast, for more than two decades, women have accounted for slightly over half of the Canadian full-time college clientele.

• Female community college students continue to cluster in programs that prepare for work in traditionally female sectors, from clerical jobs to health care.

• Women are vastly outnumbered by men among registered apprentices, making up only 2% of all those in apprenticeship training programs in New Brunswick, the same as a decade ago. The proportion of female apprentices in Canada as a whole has risen substantially since the 1990s, but women remain a tiny minority in the historically male-dominated skilled trades.

Females as % of registered apprentices in training programs, N.B.

All occupations:
2009: 2% (99 females)
1999: 2% (70 females)

Selected occupations:
Carpenter 3% (1% in 1999)
Construction Electrician 2% (1% in 1999)
Plumber 1% (1% in 1999)
Motor Vehicle Body Repairer 8% (0 in 1999)
Painter & Decorator 18% (5% in 1999)
Cook 35% (36% in 1999)

Source: *N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training and Labour.*

Women as a Percentage of Full-Time Regular Community College Enrolments, N.B., 1985/86 - 2008/09

Canada

Females as % of community college enrolments:
2005/06 55% of full-time; 57% of part-time
1990/91 54% of full-time; 63% of part-time.

Females as % of registered apprentices in training programs:
***All occupations*:**
2007 10.6%
2000 8.8%
1992 4.5%

***Selected trade groups*:**
Food & service 65% (54% in 1995)
Building construction 4% (3% in 1995)
Industrial & mechanical 2% (2% in 1995)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Education Indicators.*

Women as % of full-time regular N.B. Community College enrolment, selected programs, 2008/09

Office administration/ General office work: 95% (332 women)

Practical Nurse: 90% (264 women)

Engineering Technology (civil, mechanical, electrical, etc.): 13% (75 women)

Carpentry: 4% (5 women)

Source: *N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training and Labour.*

4. Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolments by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2008/09

Field / Year	1980/81	1990/91	1996/97	2001/02	2005/06	2006/07	2008 /09
Education	63%	65%	66%	71%	71%	71%	73%
Fine & Applied Arts	61%	63%	66%	66%	71%	69%	72%
Humanities & related	62%	50%	58%	48%	71%	65%	64%
Social Sciences & related	53%	64%	65%	74%	70%	68%	68%
Commerce & Administration	36%	45%	47%	48%	46%	52%	42%
Agricultural & Biological Sciences	51%	59%	65%	64%	67%	65%	65%
Health Professions & Occupations	98%	86%	86%	89%	86%	87%	87%
Engineering & Applied Sciences	9%	13%	22%	19%	17%	18%	20%
Mathematics & Physical Sciences	30%	26%	24%	22%	24%	26%	25%
Total – all fields	45%	52%	57%	58%	58%	58%	59%

Note: Full-time enrolments in Bachelor's, 1st professional degree, Master's and Doctorate programs.

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.*

• Since the late 1980s, female students have outnumbered male students in New Brunswick universities as across Canada. In 2008/09, women accounted for 59% of full-time and 64% of part-time students in the province, up from 45% and 60% in 1980/81.

• Women have made substantial inroads in some traditionally male-dominated faculties like law, but are still a minority in engineering, applied sciences, mathematics and physical sciences.

• The share of women in Master's and Ph.D. programs has risen dramatically over the last thirty years.

Women as % of law students, N.B.

2008/09 47%
U de Moncton 55%
UNB 44%

2001/02 60%
U de Moncton 72%
UNB 55%

1980/81 37%
U de Moncton 33%
UNB 39%

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.*

Women as a Percentage of Full-Time University Enrolments by Field of Study, N.B., 1980/81 – 2008/09

Canada
University enrolments, 2007/08

Full-time 56% female (46% in 1981/82)
Part-time 61% female (62% in 1990/91)

Ph.D. 46% female (31% in 1981/82)
Master's 55% female (41% in 1981/82)

Engineering (full-time, undergraduate)
2008 20% female
2001 21% female
1991 16% female

Source: *Statistics Canada, Education Indicators in Canada & Women in Canada, 2000, 2005; Engineers Canada.*

Part-time university students, N.B. (undergraduate & graduate)

2008/09: 64% are women
- 21% of female students, 17% of male students

2000/01: 65% are women
- 22% of female students, 17% of male students

1980/81: 60% are women
- 32% of female students, 20% of male students

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.*

Women as % of graduate students, N.B. (part-time & full-time)

2008/09 Ph.D. 47%
Master's 56%

2006/07 Ph.D. 46%
Master's 56%

1980/81 Ph.D. 13%
Master's 36%

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.*

Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Physical Activity Level by Sex and Age Group, New Brunswick and Canada, 1994/95 – 2008

% of age group who are moderately active or active during leisure time	Year	N.B. females	Females – Canada	N.B. males	Males - Canada
12 – 19 years	1994/95	60.8%	50.4%	67.4%	64.5%
	2003	56.5%	66.5%	75.5%	77.3%
	2005	62.8%	65.1%	73.8%	77.2%
	2008	64.1%	60.9%	72.1%	76.9%
20 – 34 years	1994/95	35.5%	35.8%	45.7%	43.3%
	2003	46.8%	50.5%	55.4%	58.8%
	2005	50.2%	53%	53%	57.9%
	2008	50.8%	49%	54.7%	56.7%
35 – 44 years	1994/95	31.2%	34.0%	31.0% (E)	37.5%
	2003	46.4%	48.3%	46.1%	50.2%
	2005	41.8%	48.7%	46.5%	48.9%
	2008	53.2%	45.2%	56.8%	49%
45 – 64 years	1994/95	27%	36.5%	31.9%	35.4%
	2003	40.6%	47%	43.3%	48%
	2005	42.5%	47.7%	43.5%	48.6%
	2008	42.9%	46.2%	44.6%	49%
65 years & over	1994/95	16.6% (E)	28.3%	45.0% (E)	37.2%
	2003	23.1%	35.2%	37%	49.6%
	2005	26.6%	37.5%	39.6%	50.2%
	2008	29%	36.5%	38.9%	50.2%

Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: use with caution. Data is based on self-reported leisure time physical activity habits of participants in Statistics Canada health surveys. Respondents are classified as active, moderately active or inactive based on an index of average daily physical activity over the past 3 months. For each leisure time physical activity engaged in by the respondent, an average daily energy expenditure is calculated by multiplying the number of times the activity was performed by the average duration of the activity by the energy cost (kilocalories per kilogram of body weight per hour) of the activity. The index is calculated as the sum of the average daily energy expenditures of all activities. Respondents are classified as follows: 3.0 kcal/kg/day or more = physically active; 1.5-2.9 kcal/kg/day = moderately active; less than 1.5 kcal per day = inactive. For a small proportion of respondents, physical activity level is not stated.

Source: *Statistics Canada, National Population Health Survey & Canadian Community Health Survey.*

Physical Activity Level by Sex and Age Group, New Brunswick and Canada, 1994/95 – 2008

• As in past years, self-reported survey data shows that New Brunswick females of all age groups are even less likely to be physically active in their leisure time than their male counterparts. The largest gender activity gap and the highest inactivity levels are found among seniors: in 2008, only 29% of women 65 and over reported being at least moderately active (equivalent to walking 30 minutes day or taking an hour-long exercise class at least three times a week) compared to 39% of men in their age group. Even among 20 to 34 year olds, only about half of New Brunswick women and slightly more men did some physical activity. Canadians continue to have better physical activity rates than New Brunswickers, except for teen females and women under age 45 in 2008.

• The proportion of female and male New Brunswickers who are overweight or obese (severely overweight) remains alarmingly high, worse than the national averages. Rates have also risen in recent years for the population aged 18 years and over. In 2008, according to self-reported data – which tends to underestimate the problem - 53% of New Brunswick women and 69% of men were overweight or obese, compared to 44% of Canadian women and 59% of men. Rates are lower for youth aged 12 to 17 years, but there is a similar gender gap favouring females.

% of adults 18 years & over who are overweight or obese, N.B. and Canada, 2003 & 2008

N.B. women: 53% in 2008, 51% in 2003
N.B. men: 69% in 2008, 63% in 2003.

Canadian women: 44% in 2008, 41% in 2003
Canadian men: 59% in 2008, 57% in 2003.

Note: Based on self-reported body mass index.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM.*

% of 12 to 17 year olds who are overweight or obese, N.B. & Canada, 2007/08

N.B.
Females 15.5% (E) (***2005:*** *24%*)
Males 32% (***2005:*** *30%*)

Canada
Females 14% (***2005:*** *14.5%*)
Males 24% (***2005:*** *24%*)

Note: Based on self-reported body mass index. (E) Use with caution.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM.*

2. Selected Mental Health Problems Diagnosed in Mental Health Centres, by Sex and Age Group, New Brunswick, 2008/09

	Selected major presenting problems	0 – 15 years	16 – 24 years	25 – 54 years	55 – 74 years	75+ years	All Ages
Female	Depressive symptoms	148	546	1,462	397	71	2,626
	Suicidal ideas	97	159	326	78	6	666
	Substance-related symptoms	12	58	152	21	0	243
	Eating disorders	20	24	29	1	0	74
	Suicidal plan	12	29	51	26	2	120
Male	Depressive symptoms	136	308	914	237	35	1,633
	Suicidal ideas	96	161	344	75	12	689
	Substance-related symptoms	14	79	266	50	2	414
	Suicidal plan	15	24	72	17	3	131
	Eating disorders	5	3	4	1	0	13

Note: The column for age groups indicates the number of individuals with the particular problem. The total for all ages may include a small number of individuals whose date of birth was not recorded.

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Addictions, Mental Health and Primary Health Care Services.*

• More females than males continue to visit New Brunswick's public mental health centres, seeking aid for a slightly different range of problems. Females are more likely to consult for depression and eating disorders, while substance abuse and suicidal thoughts or plan prompt more males to seek help. When only 16 to 24 year olds are considered, depression and anxiety top both the female and male lists of problems, but young women more often consult for relational problems and conflictual family relationships and young men for substance-related problems and suicidal ideas.

• Self-reported survey data indicates that female youth and women remain far more likely to be diagnosed with mood disorders than men. In 2008, nearly 11% of Canadian women aged 45 to 64 years said they had been diagnosed with a mood disorder such as depression, bipolar disorder or mania, compared to 6% of their male counterparts. Rates are lower among younger women and seniors.

Selected Mental Health Problems Diagnosed in Mental Health Centres, by Sex and Age Group, New Brunswick, 2008/09

Top 10 presenting problems of 16-24 year olds, N.B. Mental Health Centres, 2008/09

Females

1. Depressive symptoms (546)
2. Anxiety symptoms (443)
3. Adjustment difficulties (222)
4. Suicidal ideas (159)
5. Other conditions (142)
6. Relational problems (132)
7. Difficulties in managing behaviours & emotions (127)
8. Conflictual family relationships (79)
9. Bereavement (61)
10. Sleeping difficulties (60)

Males

1. Depressive symptoms (308)
2. Anxiety symptoms (225)
3. Suicidal ideas (161)
4. Difficulties in managing behaviours & emotions (159)
5. Adjustment difficulties (134)
6. Other conditions (129)
7. Substance-related symptoms (79)
8. Relational problems (55)
9. Disruptive behaviour (46)
10. Impulse control difficulties (44)

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Addictions, Mental Health and Primary Health Care Services.*

% of adults diagnosed with mood disorders, by age group, Canada, 2008

12 – 19 years:
F: 4.5%; **M:** 2.7% (***2003:*** **F:** 3.7% ; **M:** 1.8%)

20 – 34 years:
F: 8.6%; **M:** 4.9% (***2003:*** **F:** 6.7% ; **M:** 3.1%)

35 – 44 years:
F: 9.4% ; **M:** 4.3% (***2003:*** **F:** 7.8% ; **M:** 4.3%)

45 – 64 years:
F: 10.5%; **M:** 6.2% (***2003:*** **F:** 8.1% ; **M:** 5%)

65 years & over:
F: 6.2%; **M:** 5.4% (***2003:*** **F:** 4.9% ; **M:** 3.3%)

Note: Mood disorders include depression, bipolar disorder and mania.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM.*

3. Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2007

Cause of death – Females (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
1. Cancer	858	27.3%	229
2. Heart diseases	630	20.1%	168
3. Respiratory system diseases	256	8.2%	68
4. Cerebrovascular diseases	230	7.3%	61
5. Alzheimer's disease	142	4.5%	38

Cause of death – Males (all ages)	Number	% of all causes	Rate per 100,000 population
1. Cancer	965	29.9%	271
2. Heart diseases	678	21%	191
3. Respiratory system diseases	297	9.2%	83
4. Cerebrovascular diseases	143	4.4%	40
5. Diabetes	118	3.7%	33

Source: *Service N.B., Vital Statistics, 2007 Annual Report.*

• Cancer was still the leading cause of death for New Brunswickers of both sexes in 2007, as in several previous years. Heart and cerebrovascular diseases, linked to the same risk factors, are also responsible for many deaths, especially among women. Alzheimer's disease made women's but not men's top five list for the second consecutive year in New Brunswick. Similar gender differences appear in the Canadian mortality rankings.

• Breast cancer remains the most common form of cancer among women in New Brunswick and Canada. However, lung cancer is responsible for more deaths and its incidence among women has risen dramatically over the past 30 years. Men are still more likely than women to develop lung cancer, but the gender gap has narrowed over time.

• Completed suicide rates remain far higher among men and boys – about four times higher than for New Brunswick females in 2007 - but girls and women more often attempt suicide.

Breast and lung cancer incidence and mortality, N.B. & Canada, 2008

Breast cancer accounts for...
28% of all estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women, or 550 of 2,000 (***Canada:*** 28%)

15% of all estimated cancer deaths among N.B. women (***Canada:*** 15%)

Lung cancer accounts for...
17% of estimated new cases of cancer among N.B. women, or 340 of 2,000 (***Canada:*** 14%)

22% of all estimated cancer deaths among N.B. women (***Canada:*** 26%)

Age-standardized incidence rates, lung cancer:
N.B. females: 62 / 100,000 population (***Canadian females:*** 51 / 100,000; 20 in 1979)
N.B. males: 89 / 100,000
(***Canadian males:*** 67 / 100,000)

Estimated age-standardized mortality rates:
N.B. females, lung cancer: 35 / 100,000 population
(***Canadian females:*** 40 / 100,000; 16 in 1979)
N.B. females, breast cancer: 21 / 100,000
(***Canadian females:*** 22 / 100,000; 30 in1979)

Source: *Canadian Cancer Society/Public Health Agency of Canada/ Statistics Canada.*

Leading Causes of Death, by Sex, N.B., 2007

Leading causes of death, by sex, Canada, 2005 (% of all causes of death)

Females (all ages):
1. Cancer (27.9%)
2. Heart diseases (21.8%)
3. Cerebrovascular diseases (7.3%)
4. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.3%)
5. Alzheimer's disease (3.6%)

Males (all ages):
1. Cancer (30.6%)
2. Heart diseases (23%)
3. Accidents (unintentional injuries) (5%)
4. Cerebrovascular diseases (5%)
5. Chronic lower respiratory diseases (4.8%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Vital Statistics, Death database, Summary table.*

Suicide and attempted suicide, N.B. & Canada

Suicide rates, per 100,000 population:
N.B. females, all ages, 2007: 4.5
N.B. males, all ages, 2007: 17.4

Canadian females, all ages, 2005: 5.4
Canadian males, all ages, 2005: 17.9

Hospitalized following a suicide attempt, 2001/02:
N.B.: 417 females, 289 males, or 59% female
Canada: 14,263 females, 8,849 males or 62% female

Source: *Service N.B., Vital Statistics, 2007 Annual Report.; Statistics Canada, Summary tables; Canadian Institute for Heath Information, National Trauma Registry.*

4. Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of All Births, by New Brunswick Health Region, 1997/98 – 2008/09

Health Region (as of Sept. 2008)	1997/98	1999/ 2000	2001/02	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09
1 – Beauséjour (A – Zone 1)	15.3%	20.2%	23.1%	20.6%	24.4%	26.8%	24.9%
1 – South East (B – Zone 1)	23.3%	22.5%	27.5%	30.4%	35.5%	32.6%	34.3%
2 – Saint John (B – Zone 2)	20%	23%	25.5%	25.1%	22.3%	21.9%	22.3%
3 – Fredericton (B – Zone 3)	21.7%	24.7%	26.7%	32.2%	29.8%	30.3%	27.6%
4 – Edmundston (A – Zone 4)	27.6%	28.4%	28.5%	29.2%	30.2%	28.3%	28.4%
5 – Campbellton (A – Zone 5)	29.5%	32.6%	28.5%	48.2%	40.3%	34.9%	37.8%
6 – Bathurst (A – Zone 6)	22.7%	28.1%	29.5%	25.2%	23.7%	28.1%	27.2%
7 – Miramichi (B – Zone 7)	24.2%	27.9%	26.2%	31.7%	30.5%	31.8%	32.2%
New Brunswick – average	**22.1%**	**24.7%**	**26.6%**	**28.8%**	**28.3%**	**28.3%**	**27.8%**

Note: Rates based on all deliveries, live births and stillbirths.
As of September 2008, the regional health authorities were restructured and reduced from 8 to 2: Region A with head office in Bathurst, and Region B, based in Miramichi, each with 4 zones.

Source: *N.B. Department of Health.*

• A caesarean section can be life or health saving for the baby or mother, but the World Health Organization says when more than 15% of births are by C-section, there may be inappropriate use of the procedure. New Brunswick's rate has been well above that benchmark and rising for the past 25 years. In recent years, New Brunswick's rate has hovered around 28%, usually above the Canadian average. Significant and unexplained regional differences have also been noted for more than a decade, ranging from 38% in the Campbellton area to 22% in Saint John, up from 30% and 20% respectively in 1997/98.

• C- section rates for Canada and other western countries have also increased over time. In 2007/08, the most recent year available for Canada, 28% of all births were by C-section, up from 15% in 1979. Recent rates for European countries range from 14% of live births for the Netherlands to 30% for the United Kingdom.

• The second most common surgery for Canadian women after the C-section is the hysterectomy, involving the complete or partial removal of the uterus to treat gynecological cancer or non-cancerous conditions. While the "right" level of use of this procedure may not be known, the Canadian Institute for Health Information says variations over time and between jurisdictions should be scrutinized to understand the influence of physician practice patterns and other factors. Hysterectomy rates have decreased significantly over the past decade, but New Brunswick women remain more likely to have hysterectomies than Canadian women generally. In 2007/08, there were 438 procedures per 100,000 women aged 20 or older in New Brunswick, down from 770 in 1998/99, but still higher than the Canadian average of 352 per 100,000. Hysterectomy use, like C-section use, varies widely within New Brunswick and remains largely unstudied.

Caesarean Sections as a Percentage of All Births, by New Brunswick Health Region, 1997/98 – 2008/09

Hysterectomy use, age-standardized rate per 100,000 women aged 20 & older, N.B. & Canada

1997/98 N.B. 770; **Canada** 484

2000/01 N.B. 730 ***(regional variations:*** *540 in Fredericton area to 993 in Bathurst area)****;*** **Canada** 446

2002/03 N.B. 654; **Canada** 385

2005/06 N.B. 514; **Canada** 346

2007/08 N.B. 438 (***regional variations:*** 349 in Saint John area to 504 in Moncton area); **Canada (without Qc)** 352

Source: *Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicator Reports.*

Caesarian sections as a % of all births, Canada

1979 14.7% ***(N.B.:*** *14.6%)*

1997/98 18.7%

1999/2000 19.9%

2001/02 22.5%

2006/07 27.3%

2007/08 27.7%

Note: Rates based on all deliveries, live births and stillbirths. Rates for 2006/07 & 2007/08 do not include Quebec.

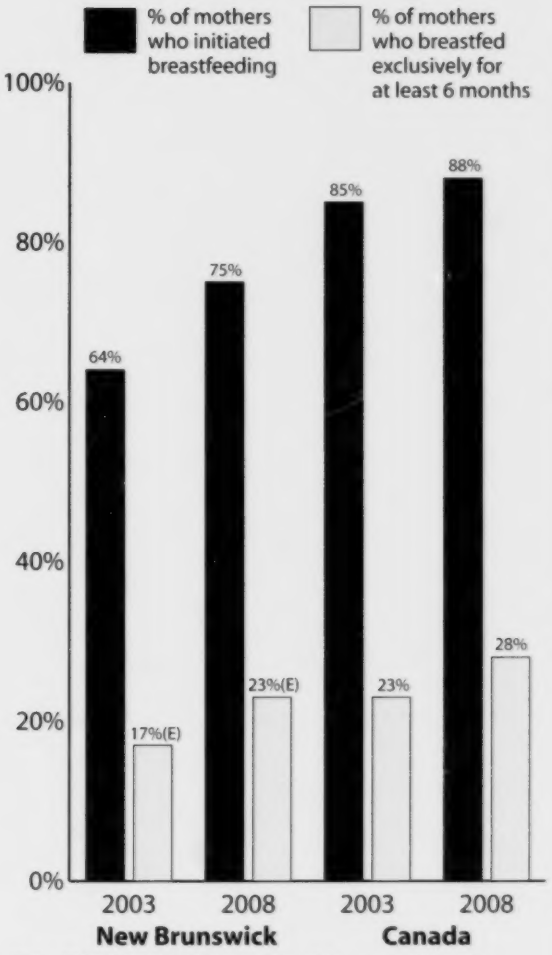
Source: *Canadian Institute for Health Information, Health Indicator Reports.*

C-sections as % of live births, selected European countries, 2007

Netherlands 13.9% (***1997:*** 10.4%)
Finland 16.2% (***1997:*** 15.5%)
Norway 16.9% (***1997:*** 12.9%)
Czech Rep. 19.6% (***1997:*** 11.8%)
Ireland 26.6% (***1997:*** 15.3%)
Germany 28.4% (***1997:*** 18.1%)
U.K. 30% (***1997:*** 16.6%)

Source: *World Health Organization, European Health for All database*

5. Breastfeeding Initiation and Duration, N.B. and Canada, 2003 and 2008



Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: use with caution. Rates based on information provided by females aged 15 to 55 who had a baby in the 5 years prior to the surveys.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Community Health Survey, CANSIM.*

Breastfeeding and the Canadian Maternity Experiences Survey, 2006/07

% of women who intended to breastfeed:
N.B. 80%
Canada 90%

% of women who initiated breastfeeding:
N.B. 79%
Canada 90%

% of women who breastfed for 3 months:
N.B. 49% - any; 41% - exclusively
Canada 68% - any; 52% - exclusively

% of women who breastfed for 6 months:
N.B. 36% - any; 12% - exclusively
Canada 54% - any; 14% - exclusively

Source: *Public Health Agency of Canada, Maternity Experiences Survey, 2006/07.*

% of children who were ever breastfed, selected OECD countries, circa 2005

More than 90%:
Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Turkey, Japan, Hungary

70% - 80%:
Netherlands, Spain, U.K., U.S.

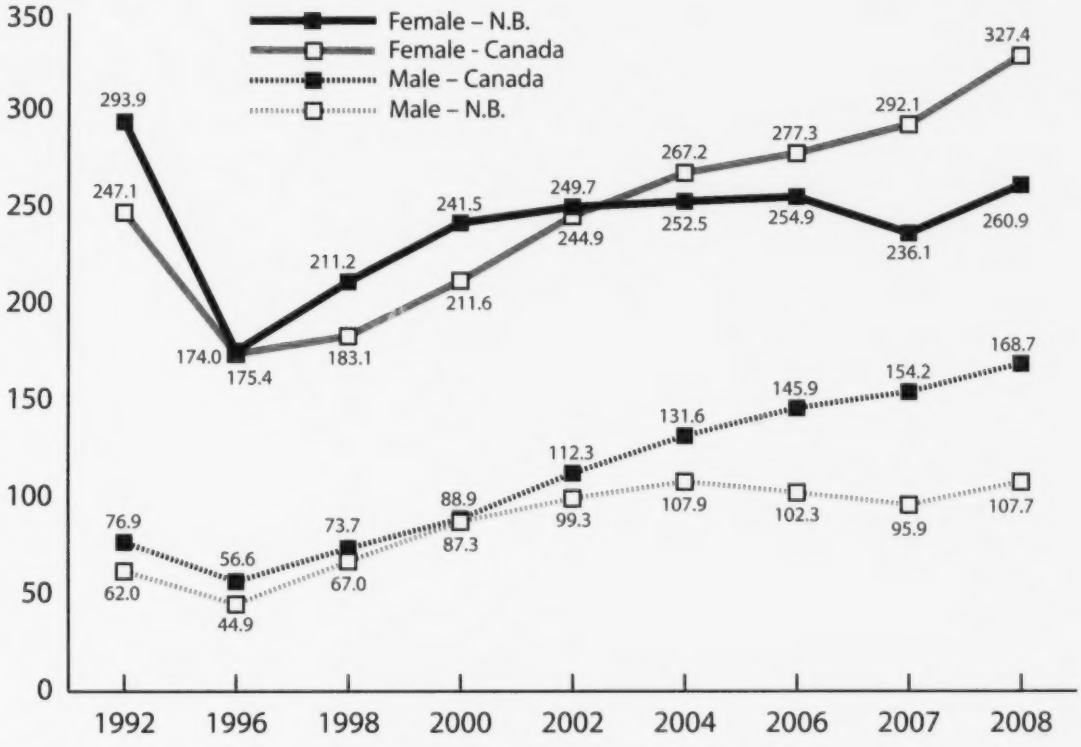
Less than 70%:
Belgium, France, Ireland.

Source: *OECD Family database.*

• The physical and emotional benefits of breastfeeding for mothers and babies are widely acknowledged, yet many New Brunswick mothers do not breastfeed or do so only for a short time. Three-quarters of New Brunswick mothers who gave birth between 2003 and 2008 said they started breastfeeding, an improvement since an earlier survey, but well below the national average of 88%. Less than one in four New Brunswick mothers surveyed in 2008 had breastfed exclusively (no formula or other foods) for at least 6 months, as recommended by the World Health Organization. The first Canadian maternity experiences survey conducted in 2006/07 found similar patterns.

• Breastfeeding practices and supports vary widely among OECD countries, but a number of nations note initiation or "ever breastfed" rates above 90%. In January 2006, the N.B. Department of Health announced the adoption of the WHO/UNICEF Baby-Friendly Initiative aimed at protecting, promoting and supporting breastfeeding.

6. Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex, N.B. and Canada, 1992 – 2008



Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health; Public Health Agency of Canada.*

• Chlamydia is the most common sexually transmitted infection among females and males and has generally been on the rise since the late 1990s in New Brunswick as in Canada. It often has no symptoms and females are disproportionately affected by the infection's complications, including infertility and an increased risk of HIV. Females accounted for nearly three-quarters of all new genital chlamydia cases diagnosed in New Brunswick in 2008. Canadian male and female rates in recent years have exceeded those of New Brunswick.

• Teens and young adults have the highest rates of genital chlamydia. In 2008, the rate among 20 to 29 year old New Brunswick females was 1,236 per 100,000 population, more than double that of their male peers. Girls and young women under the age of 30 accounted for more than nine in ten reported female cases in 2008. The gender difference is noted also in Canada.

• In New Brunswick and Canada-wide, more males than females are still diagnosed with AIDS or test positive for the virus that causes it, but women account for a growing proportion of new cases. One in four AIDS diagnoses in Canada in 2008 affected females, up from less than one in 10 between 1979 and 1998.

Genital Chlamydia Rates by Sex, N.B. and Canada, 1992 – 2008

Reported cases of HIV and AIDS, N.B. & Canada

HIV, 1985-2008 (total for period):
N.B. 52 females, 328 males M-F ratio: 6:1
Canada: 11,191 females; 53,488 males; M-F ratio: 5:1

AIDS, 1979-2008 (total for period):
N.B. 19 females,155 males; M-F ratio: 8: 1
Canada: 2,117 females; 19,177 males; M-F ratio: 9:1

Females 15 years & over as % of positive HIV tests, Canada:
1985-2002: 15% (6,941 / 47,143)
2008: 26% (669 / 2,558)

Females (all ages) as % of new AIDS diagnoses, Canada:
1979-1998: 8% (1,417 / 17,519)
2008: 25% (63 / 254)

Estimated number of women living with HIV/AIDS in Canada at end of 2008: 14,300,or 22% of national total.

Source: *Public Health Agency of Canada, HIV and AIDS in Canada: Surveillance Report to Dec. 31, 2008.*

Genital chlamydia rates, teens and young adults, N.B., 1998 & 2008

19 years & under, 2008:
F: 450 / 100,000 (359 / 993 cases)
M: 93 / 100,000 (79 / 395 cases)

19 years & under, 1998:
F: 379 / 100,000 (353 / 800 cases)
M: 48 / 100,000 (48 / 249 cases)

20-29 years, 2008:
F: 1,236 / 100,000 (562 / 993 cases)
M: 546 / 100,000 (254 /395 cases)

20-29 years, 1998:
F: 791 / 100,000 (408 / 800 cases)
M: 324 / 100,000 (173 / 249 cases)

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Office of the Chief Medical Officer of Health.*

7. Number of Induced Abortions and Rates by Age Group, New Brunswick Residents, 1974 – 2005

Age group	15-19 years	20-24 years	25-29 years	30-34 years	35-39 years	40 years & over	15-44 years
1974	4.4 (157)	4.9 (151)	2.1 (54)	1.7 (33)	1.2 (19)	0.7 (11)	3.1 (440)
1980	5.2 (188)	4.2 (143)	1.9 (59)	1.3 (35)	1.2 (25)	0.6 (8)	2.8 (467)
1986	3.6 (107)	3.6 (121)	2.1 (68)	0.9 (27)	0.8 (22)	0.4 (8)	2.0 (358)
1992	5.4 (155)	9.0 (259)	4.3 (135)	2.2 (71)	1.1 (35)	0.5 (13)	3.7 (671)
1998	10.0 (253)	16.2 (422)	8.0 (210)	3.6 (105)	2.4 (76)	1.1 (35)	6.5 (1,106)
2000	10.1 (255)	16.6 (418)	7.6 (200)	4.7 (125)	2.3 (72)	0.8 (24)	6.6 (1,098)
2001	9.5 (237)	16.0 (396)	8.1 (200)	3.9 (102)	2.0 (63)	0.6 (19)	6.3 (1,028)
2002	9.2 (226)	14.8 (363)	9.6 (235)	4.5 (116)	2.2 (66)	0.9 (29)	6.5 (1,045)
2003	7.1 (173)	16.1 (395)	8.1 (195)	4.0 (103)	1.6 (45)	0.8 (25)	5.9 (944)
2004	6.5 (157)	13.2 (327)	8.1 (194)	4.9 (123)	3.1 (86)	x	5.8 (920)
2005	6.4 (152)	15.0 (369)	7.6 (179)	5.7 (143)	2.5 (6.7)	x	6.1 (941)

Note: X = data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the *Statistics Act*.
- Rates per 1,000 females of the age group. Number of procedures in brackets.
- The total number includes a small number of abortions where no age group was reported or estimated, as well as abortions for girls under 15.
- Includes induced abortions performed on N.B. residents in hospitals and clinics in N.B. and other provinces. Excludes abortions performed in the U.S. since data on province of residence is not available. There is also potential for undercounting of abortions obtained in other provinces since hospitals and clinics outside New Brunswick do not always report province of residence for non-residents.

Source: *Statistics Canada/Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey.*

• Access to safe abortion services and the prevention of unintended pregnancies are important parts of reproductive health care. The abortion rate has been on the rise since the 1970s in New Brunswick, yet it remains significantly below the national average across all age groups. In 2005, there were 941 procedures performed on New Brunswick residents aged 15 to 44, or 6.1 per 1,000 females of that age, compared to 14.1 per 1,000 for Canada. The highest rates are found among 20-24 year olds, while the teen rate is slightly higher than the overall average. A decline in rates is noted since 2003 Canada-wide, with a particularly large drop among teenagers in New Brunswick between 2002 and 2003.

• The share of abortions performed in New Brunswick hospitals has declined in recent years. Since 2003, less than half of abortions obtained by New Brunswick residents in the province have been in hospitals covered by Medicare. In 2008/09, 51% of abortions were done at the Fredericton Morgentaler Clinic and 49% in N.B. hospitals, compared to 57% in N.B. hospitals and 43% by the Clinic in 2002/03.

• Compared with other OECD countries, Canada's ratio of induced abortions per 1,000 live births is on the higher end of the range, while New Brunswick's ratio is at the low end of the range.

Induced abortions and rates per 1,000 females aged 15-44 years, Canadian residents, 1974 – 2005

1974: 10.2 (***15-19 years:*** 13.9)

1992 15.0 (***15-19 years:*** 20.5)

2000 15.5 (***15-19 years:*** 20.1)

2004 14.6 (***15-19 years:*** 16.3)

2005 14.1 (***15-19 years:*** 15.3)

Source: *Statistics Canada/Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey.*

Number of Induced Abortions and Rates by Age Group, New Brunswick Residents, 1974 – 2005

% of abortions provided to N.B. residents in N.B. hospitals and Fredericton clinic

2002/03:
Hospitals 562 or 57% of total
Clinic 425

2005/06:
Hospitals 445 or 46% of total
Clinic 516

2008/09:
Hospitals 493 or 49% of total
Morgentaler Clinic 503

Source: *N.B. Department of Health; Fredericton Morgentaler Clinic.*

Induced abortions per 1,000 live births, selected OECD countries, 2007

Belgium 149
Netherlands 156
Germany 171
Finland 180
Czech Rep. 222
Norway 259
U.K. 275

Canada, 2005 283
N.B., 2005 137

Source: *European Health for All database; Statistics Canada/Canadian Institute for Health Information, Therapeutic Abortion Survey.*

Did you know?

Abortion was decriminalized by the Supreme Court of Canada in 1988. Criminal Code provisions that required approval for the surgical procedure from a three-member hospital committee were struck down because they violated a woman's right to life, liberty and security of the person guaranteed by the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. Forcing a woman to carry a foetus to term, the judges said, "is a profound interference with a woman's body and thus an infringement of security of the person."

In 1989, the New Brunswick government amended the Regulation to the province's *Medical Services Payment Act*, setting three conditions for Medicare coverage of abortion. Two physicians must certify in writing that the abortion is medically required, the procedure must be performed by a specialist in the field of obstetrics and gynaecology, and it must be done in a hospital. This Regulation is still in effect in February 2010.

Accessing abortion services is especially difficult for women who do not have a physician or whose physician is anti-choice, women in rural, remote or conservative areas, low-income women, teenagers, and minority and immigrant women.

A growing number of women in recent years have paid out-of-pocket for an abortion at the Morgentaler Clinic in Fredericton, while others travel outside the province to obtain the service.

8. Female Youth and Adults as a Percentage of Addictions Services Clientele, N.B., 1993/94 – 2008/09

Adults, 20 years & over:

Program	Detox	Short-term residential	Long-term residential (Lonewater Farm)	Outpatient counselling	Total – all programs
1993/94	**17%** (452 / 2,614)	**16%** (56 / 344)	**0** (0 / 97)	**25%** (514 / 2,030)	**20%** (1,022 / 5,085)
1998/99	**21%** (554 / 2,603)	**26%** (90 / 348)	**0** (0 / 106)	**30%** (736 / 2,437)	**25%** (1,380 / 5,491)
2003/04	**25%** (648 / 2,557)	**25%** (44 / 177)	**0** (0 / 116)	**34%** (925 / 2,754)	**29%** (1,617 / 5,604)
2006/07	**29%** (625 / 2,190)	**34%** (58 / 171)	**0** (0 / 100)	**35%** (973 / 2,745)	**32%** (1,656 / 5,206)
2008/09	**30%** (651 / 2,187)	**39%** (64 / 164)	**0** (0 / 95)	**36%** (812 / 2,251)	**33%** (1,527 / 4,697)

Youth, 19 years & under:

Program	Detox	Short-term residential	Long-term residential (Lonewater Farm)	Outpatient counselling	Total – all programs
1993/94	**23%** (47 / 202)	**17%** (1 / 6)	**0** (0 / 3)	**28%** (150 / 533)	**27%** (198 / 741)
1998/99	**34%** (69 / 206)	**40%** (2 / 5)	**0** (0 / 2)	**34%** (349 / 1,033)	**34%** (420 / 1,244)
2003/04	**28%** (45 / 153)	**50%** (1 / 2)	**0** (0 /1)	**34%** (562 /1,641)	**34%** (606 / 1,797)
2004/05	**30%** (41 / 138)	**50%** (1 / 2)	**0** (0 / 0)	**35%** (548 / 1,578)	**34%** (590 / 1,718)
2006/07	**37%** (47 / 127)	**56%** (5 / 9)	**0** (0 / 0)	**35%** (533 / 1,503)	**36%** (585 / 1,639)
2008/09	**32%** (33 / 103)	**0** (0 / 0)	**0** (0 / 1)	**37%** (532 / 1,433)	**37%** (565 / 1,537)

Note: Program subtotals and overall totals for individual counts may be slightly inflated because individuals may access services in more than one region or program within a fiscal year. Youth at the mixed gender Portage facility are not included in the long-term residential statistics presented in this table.

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Regional Addictions Services System.*

Female Youth and Adults as a Percentage of Addictions Services Clientele, N.B., 1993/94 – 2008/09

• Women aged 20 years and over now account for one in three adults receiving treatment in New Brunswick's addictions services, up from just one in five in 1993/94. Most women are in outpatient counselling, the program that has seen the most dramatic increase in female and overall participation. Women have no access to long-term residential treatment, provided at Lonewater Farm, a male-only facility in south-west New Brunswick.

• Females aged 19 years and under have also increased their share of the addictions services clientele since the early 1990s, in part due to a recent decline in the male numbers. Like their adult counterparts, most female youth were in outpatient counselling. A smaller youth contingent receives treatment at the co-ed Portage residential facility at Cassidy Lake.

Youth clientele served by Portage residential addictions facility, N.B., 2008/09

Department of Health clients:
32 females, 41 males

Department of Public Safety clients:
10 females, 47 males

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Regional Addictions Services System.*

• In 2008/09, the average length of stay for women in detox was slightly longer than for men, but considerably shorter than for men in short-term residential treatment. Average length of stay was longer for both women and men in detox and short-term residential treatment programs in the early 1990s.

Average length of stay, adults in N.B. Addictions Services programs, 2008/09

Detox:
Women 6.4 days (***1993/94:*** 6.8 days)
Men 5.7 days (***1993/94:*** 6.4 days)

Short-term residential:
Women 12.4 days (***1993/94:*** 21.4 days)
Men 17.3 days (***1993/94:*** 23.9 days)

Long-term residential (Lonewater Farm):
Men only 66.7 days (***1993/94:*** 120.7 days)

Source: *N.B. Department of Health, Regional Addictions Services System.*

Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Total Before-Tax Income, Population 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2005

294,275 N.B. females, 15 years+ Average income: $22,875 (67% of male's)	279,510 N.B. males, 15 years+ Average income: $34,321
76,750 females have an income below $10,000 (26% of females)	47,505 males have an income below $10,000 (17% of males)
165,720 females have an income below $20,000 (56%)	99,465 males have an income below $20,000 (36%)
217,655 females have an income below $30,000 (74%)	149,260 males have an income below $30,000 (53%)
250,905 females have an income below $40,000 (85%)	194,440 males have an income below $40,000 (70%)

Note: *Before-tax annual income from all sources, in constant 2005 dollars (including, if any: employment earnings, investment income, pension income, social assistance, etc.)*

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

• Women have lower incomes than men, particularly if they are Aboriginal, recent immigrants or living with disabilities. About 6 in 10 New Brunswick females aged 15 years and over (56%) and 4 in 10 males (36%) had annual before-tax incomes of less than $20,000 in 2005.

• The income gap has improved only slightly since 2000 in New Brunswick, when the average income of females was 62% of male's. The Canadian income gap is even wider.

Canada, 2005

Average total before-tax income, 15 yrs+
Females $27,653 or 63% of male's (62% in 2000).
Males $43,684

Total before-tax income less than $20,000, 15 yrs+
49% of females
33% of males

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

Average total before-tax income, N.B., 2005, females who are...

Aboriginal identity, 15 yrs+
- living off & on-reserve $17,650
- living on-reserve $16,774

Recent immigrants,15 yrs+ $17,818

Living with disabilities, 15-64 yrs $19,858

Francophone, 15 yrs+ $22,302

Anglophone, 15 yrs+ $23,268

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census; Portrait of Official-Language Communities in Canada; & Participation and Activity Limitation Survey.*

2. Population Living in Poverty, Before-Tax and After-Tax Rates, N.B., 1980 – 2007

Year	Females - all ages	Males - all ages	Un-attached women, 18-64 yrs	Un-attached men, 18-64 yrs	Senior women (65+)	Senior men (65+)	Un-attached senior women (65+)	Un-attached senior men (65+)	Lone mothers
1980 After-tax	14.2%	10.7%	52.4%	24.9%	19.1%	10.3%	51.1%	42%	39.3%
1980 Before-tax	19.9%	16.5%	58.8%	30.8%	38%	22.4%	76%	48.6%	45.2%
1985 After-tax	13.9%	10.1%	41.2%	27.4%	12.9%	4.4%	33.5%	17.9%	56.5%
1985 Before-tax	21.1%	16%	49.2%	33.2%	30.7%	16.4%	68.9%	43.1%	66.3%
1990 After-tax	11.8%	9.3%	40.1%	29.4%	7.1%	3.9%	17.9%	24.3%	50.9%
1990 Before-tax	18%	14%	48.2%	32.9%	20.5%	9.5%	47%	41.7%	63.9%
1995 After-tax	13.6%	11.8%	47.3%	32.2%	3.4%	1.2% (E)	6.6% (E)	(F)	57.6%
1995 Before-tax	20.7%	17.1%	53.4%	37.2%	21.4%	9.9%	45.1%	34.8%	73.2%
2000 After-tax	9.4%	9%	42.1%	34.8%	5%	1.2% (E)	11.2% (E)	(F)	38.8%
2000 Before-tax	16.1%	13.8%	47.9%	43.8%	20.1%	7.3%	44.1%	33.7%	53.9%
2003 After-tax	9.7%	9.7%	37.9%	30.9%	3.3% (E)	2.5%(E)	4.8% (E)	7.8%(E)	46.2%
2003 Before-tax	16.1%	13.9%	45.6%	34.2%	18.9%	9.7%	38.7%	36.5%	62.6%
2005 After-tax	10.1%	9%	46.1%	31.6%	3.7% (E)	3.1% (E)	7.5% (E)	(F)	37% (E)
2005 Before-tax	15.4%	12.5%	50.3%	38.3%	15.7%	8.2%	39%	34.6%	54.4%
2006 After-tax	9.6%	8.8%	42.7%	30.8%	4.2% (E)	0.4%	10.8% (E)	(F)	30.9% (E)
2006 Before-tax	14.7%	12.8%	47.4%	36.7%	16.6%	3.7%	41.2%	18.8%	45.4%
2007 After-tax	8.7%	7.7%	34.1%	27%	3.6% (E)	0.8% (E)	9.7% (E)	(F)	29.7% (E)
2007 Before-tax	15.6%	11.9%	43.4%	31.7%	14.5%	4.6%	38.2%	15.4%	36.8%

Note:
Unattached individual is a person living either alone or with others to whom he or she is unrelated, such as roommates or a lodger.
Lone mothers are under age 65 and head families with at least 1 child under age 18.
(E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"
(F) Data considered too unreliable to be published by Statistics Canada.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

Population Living in Poverty, Before-Tax and After-Tax Rates, N.B., 1980 – 2007

• When New Brunswickers of all ages are considered, 9% of females and 8% of males lived with income below Statistics Canada after-tax low income cut-offs in 2007. The overall rate has changed little in recent years, but is a modest improvement compared to the levels of the 1980s and 1990s.

• Although the poverty rate among lone-parent women and their children has generally been falling over the past decade - down from rates above 50% in the 1990s - nearly one in three of these families (30%) in New Brunswick and one in four (23%) Canada-wide, still lived below the after-tax poverty line in 2007.

• High poverty rates also persist among women and men aged 18 to 64 years who live alone or with roommates, friends or lodgers.

• Working for pay, even in a full-time job, one does not guarantee a life above the poverty line.

• The economic situation of women aged 65 and over, historically one of the poorest groups, has improved dramatically over the last 30 years. From 1 in 5 in 1980, New Brunswick senior women's poverty rate fell to less than one in ten in 2007 (using after-tax measures). Senior women who live alone or with non-relatives remain, however, at much higher risk of living in poverty. The same trends are seen in Canada.

The Working Poor in N.B.

Living in poverty (after-tax income) in 2007:

14% of female lone parent earners (*22% before-tax)*

28% of unattached 18-64 year old women earners (*39% before-tax)*

16% of unattached 18-64 year old men earners (*20% before-tax)*

Full-time, full-year minimum wage gross income, Dec. 2009: $17,160

2008 before-tax LICOs:
- single person, largest city: $19,094
-single person, small town: $17,364
-single person, rural area: $15,262

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007; National Council of Welfare.*

Canada - Population living in poverty (after-tax) 2007

Females, all ages 9.4% (13.4% in 1980)
Males, all ages 9% (9.7% in 1980)
Lone mothers 23.6% (47% in 1980)
Lone fathers 10.8% (18.6% in 1980)

Women 65 yrs+ 6% (26.7% in 1980)
Men 65 yrs+ 3.3% (14.5% in 1980)
Unattached women 65 yrs+ 14.3% (57.1% in 1980)
Unattached men 65 yrs+ 13% (47% in 1980)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

Measuring poverty

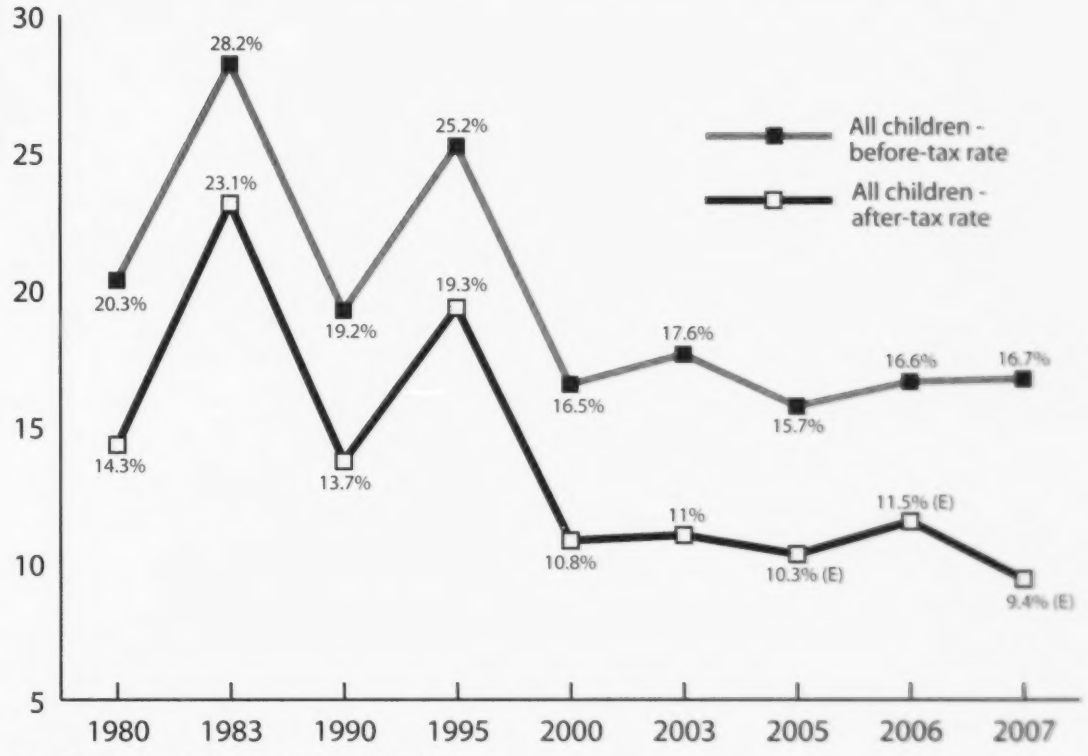
Statistics Canada's Low Income Cut-offs or LICOs: These annually updated income levels are commonly used as Canada's non-official poverty line. A family or person is considered poor when their household income is so low that they must spend a much greater share of it (20% more) on food, shelter and clothing than the average family of the same size in a community of comparable size.

Two sets of cut-offs: ***before-tax,*** based on total income *before* any income taxes are deducted, and ***after-tax***, *after* deduction of income taxes.

Two different rates: After-tax numbers produce lower poverty rates than the before-tax ones, but patterns and trends over time are generally the same.

Two perspectives: ***Before-tax rates*** highlight income inequality resulting from earnings, income from investments and other market income. ***After-tax rates*** suggest the extent to which government tax policies help redistribute income, narrowing the gap between the rich and the poor.

3. Child Poverty Rate: Percentage of Children Under 18 Years Living in Low-Income Families, N.B., 1980 – 2007



Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

• Child poverty rates have fluctuated over time in New Brunswick as in Canada, following a general downward trend since the mid-1990s. Yet using after-tax measures, nearly 1 in 10 (9%) or about 13,000 N.B. children, still lived in low-income families in 2007.

• Census data shows that Aboriginal identity children living off-reserve have poverty rates more than double the New Brunswick and national averages (rates not available for children living on-reserve).

Aboriginal identity children, 15 years & under, living below the poverty line, 2005

Aboriginal children (off-reserve only)
N.B. 22.2% after-tax / *30.6% before-tax*
Canada 27.5% after-tax / *36.1% before-tax*

Non-Aboriginal children:
N.B. 11.8% after-tax / *16.6% before-tax*
Canada 12.9% after-tax / *17.5% before-tax*

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

Canada - Child poverty rates

All children under 18 years:
2007 9.5% after-tax / *15% before-tax*
2005 11.8% / *16.9%*
1996 18.4% / *23%* (record high since 1976)
1980 12.1% / *16.2%*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

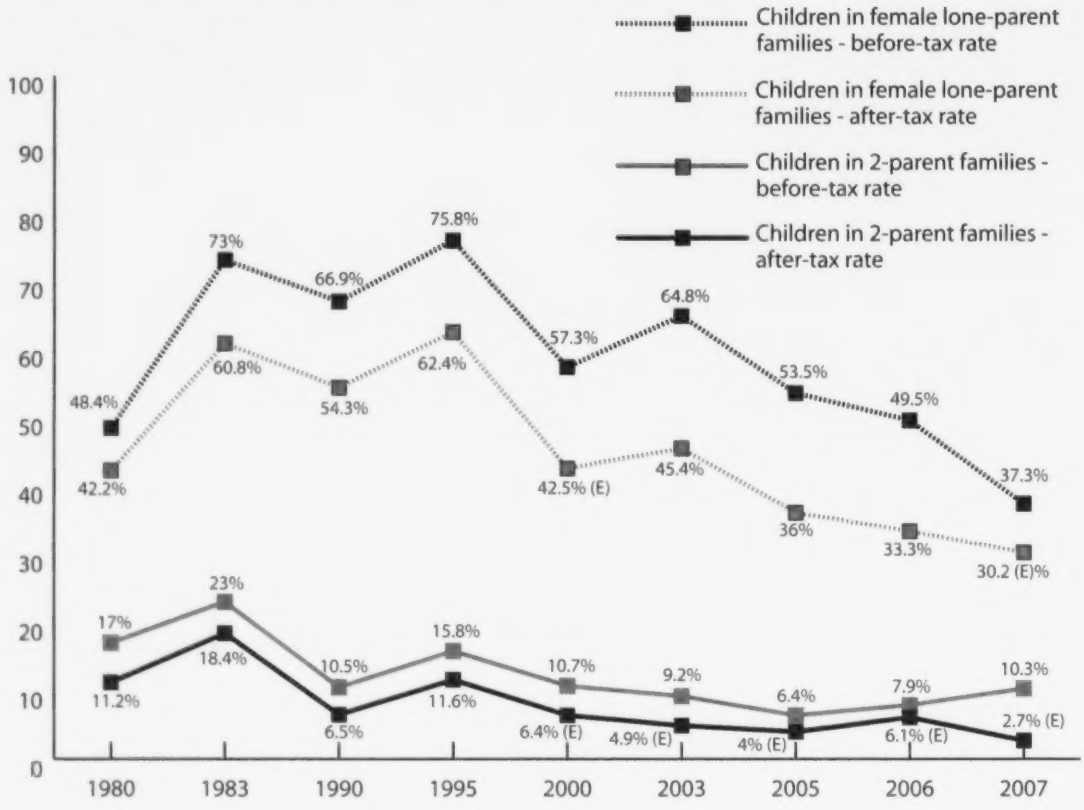
Child poverty, Canada & selected OECD countries, circa 2005

% of children under 18 years living in households with incomes of less than half of the national median:

Denmark 3%
Sweden 4%
Norway 5%
France 8%
U.K. 10%
Canada 15%
U.S. 21%

Source: *OECD Family Database.*

4. Poverty Rate of Children under 18 years by Family Type, N.B., 1980 – 2007



Note: (E) Statistics Canada data quality advisory: "use with caution"

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

• Despite the general decline in poverty rates since the mid-1990s, children living in female lone-parent families are still much more likely to be poor than those in two-parent families. Rates for the two types of families stood at 30% versus 3% in 2007, using after-tax income. The national rate for female lone-parent families is only slightly lower than the New Brunswick average.

• Poverty rates using before-tax income are higher, since the tax system helps reduce income inequality by setting tax rates that take into account ability to pay.

Canada

Child poverty rates (under 18 yrs) by family type
In female lone-parent families:
2007 26.6% after-tax / *40.2% before-tax*
2005 33.4% / *47.3%*
1996 56% / *65.6%*
1985 57.1% / *64.3%*
1980 48.6% / *58.1%*

In 2-parent families:
2007 6.5% after-tax / *10.6% before-tax*
2005 7.8% / *11.3%*
1996 11.6% / *15.3%*
1985 10.4% / *13.5%*
1980 8% / *11.4%*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

5. Social Assistance Benefits as a Percentage of Statistics Canada's Low-Income Cut-offs, N.B., 2007

Household type	Total social assistance income	2007 after-tax LICOs for largest city in province	Poverty gap	Total social assistance income as % of LICO
Single employable person	$3,574	$15,184	-$11,610	24%
Person with a disability	$8,275	$15,184	-$6,909	55%
Lone parent, one child	$15,451	$18,480	-$3,029	84%
Couple, 2 children	$18,849	$28,709	-$9,860	66%

Note: Social assistance benefits calculation includes social assistance, additional benefits such as shelter and school subsidies, Canada Child Tax Benefit, N.B. Child Benefit and GST credit. Recipients may also receive health coverage and access to subsidized child care and housing.

Source: *National Council of Welfare, Welfare Incomes, 2006 and 2007, & 1999 edition.*

• In 2007, New Brunswick's social assistance benefits provided just 24% to 84% of the amount need to reach the after-tax poverty line (19% to 67% of the before-tax poverty line) in the province's largest city. Worst off is the single person considered "employable", who received less than $4,000 in welfare income in 2007, followed by the person with a disability who had little more than half the income needed to reach the poverty line.

• Welfare incomes are inadequate throughout Canada, but social assistance recipients fare better in some provinces than others.

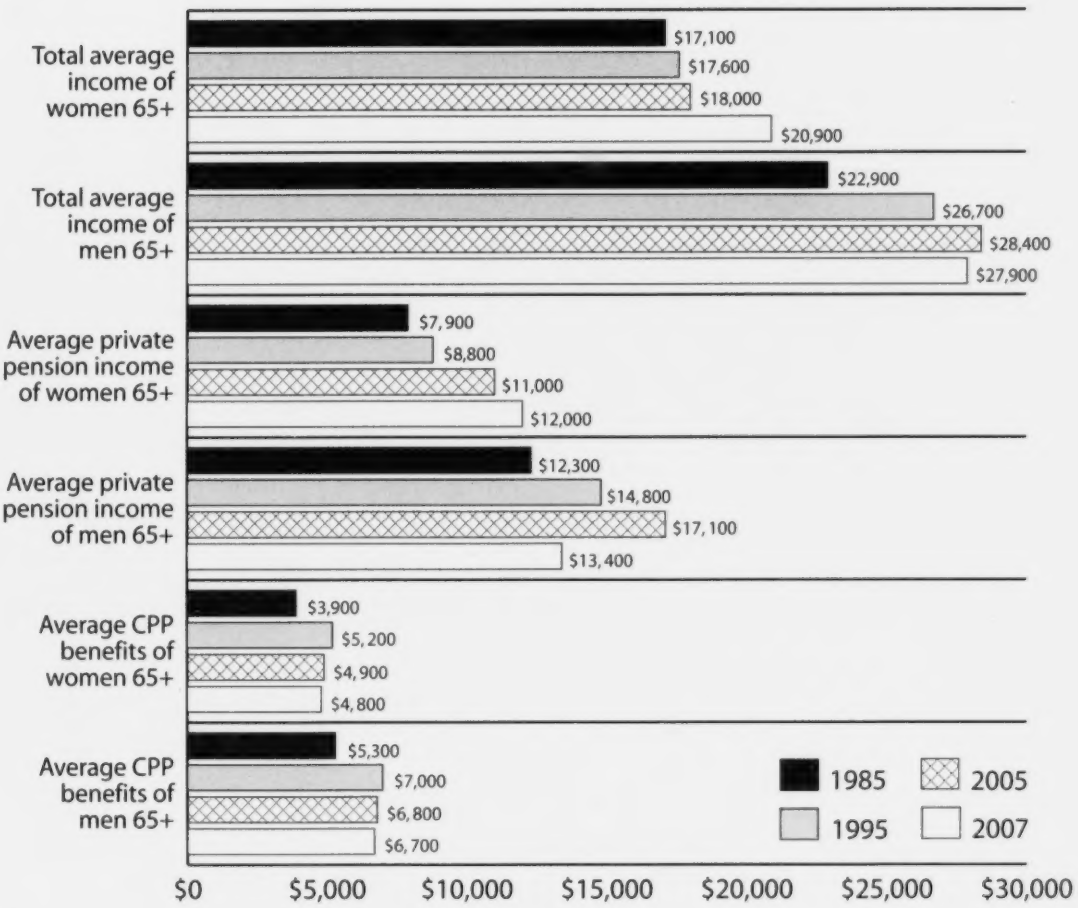
Total social assistance income as % of after-tax LICOs for largest city in province, 2007

Newfoundland & Labrador:
Single employable 62%
Lone parent, 1 child 102%

Saskatchewan:
Single employable 60%
Lone parent, 1 child 90%

Source: *National Council of Welfare, Welfare Incomes, 2006 & 2007.*

6. Average Income and Employment Pension Benefits, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1980 - 2007



Note: Average before-tax income from all sources in constant 2007 dollars.

• While far fewer senior women live in poverty compared to two decades ago, their average income from all sources remains significantly lower than senior men's in New Brunswick as in Canada. Senior women in N.B. had 75% of senior men's income in 2007 – the same as the Canadian average - up from 66% in 1995.

• Women's access to public and private employment pensions (Canada Pension Plan and other workplace pensions) has improved significantly since the 1980s, but senior women are still less likely than men to have any work-related pension and women who do receive lower benefits.

• Elderly women also have less saved for retirement than men, as fewer female than male taxfilers contribute to Registered Retirement Savings Plans and make smaller contributions than men when they do.

• Women are disproportionately represented among the low-income pensioners who receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement.

Canada

Seniors' average before-tax incomes from all sources:

2007 Women $26,000 (75% of men's)
Men $34,800

1985 Women $18,200 (64% of men's)
Men $28,500

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007 (in constant 2007 $).*

Average Income and Employment Pension Benefits, Senior Women and Men, N.B., 1980 - 2007

RRSP contributors, N.B. & Canada

% of taxfilers who contribute:

N.B., 2008: 15% of females, 22% of males
(**Canada:** 23% of females, 29% of males)

N.B., 1994: 14% of females, 24% of males
(**Canada:** 23% of females, 31% of males)

Median contribution:
N.B., 2008
Women $1,750 (**Canada**: $2,240)
Men $2,770 (**Canada:** $3,220)

N.B., 1994
Women $1,500 (**Canada:** $2,000)
Men $2,200 (**Canada:** $2,800)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Small Area & Administrative Data Division.*

Percentage of seniors, 65 years+, with employment pensions, N.B.

2007:
CPP 84% of women, 98% of men
(**Canada:** 86% of women, 96% of men)

Private workplace 55% of women, 67% of men
(**Canada:** 63% of women, 72% of men)

1985:
CPP 44% of women, 75% of men
(**Canada:** 44% of women, 78% of men)

Private workplace 20% of women, 38% of men
(**Canada:** 21% of women, 45% of men)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

% of old age pensioners who receive the Guaranteed Income Supplement, N.B. & Canada

2009:
N.B. 52% of women, 42% of men
Canada: 40% of women, 30% of men

2002:
N.B. 56% of women, 46% of men
Canada: 42% of women, 30% of men

Source: *Human Resources & Skills Development Canada.*

Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Percentage of women with children employed, by age of youngest child, New Brunswick, 1976 – 2008

Year	Youngest child under age 3 – all mothers	Youngest child under age 3 – lone mothers	Youngest child under age 6 – all mothers	Youngest child under age 6– lone mothers	Youngest child under age 16 – all mothers	Youngest child under age 16 – lone mothers
1976	24%	0%	27%	35%	33%	40%
1980	32%	0%	34%	28%	39%	35%
1990	51%	36%	52%	38%	56%	45%
2000	61%	32%	62%	39%	67%	51%
2002	67%	35%	68%	45%	72%	61%
2004	71%	41%	69%	46%	72%	59%
2006	68%	46%	73%	55%	75%	62%
2007	71%	46%	72%	54%	75%	65%
2008	68%	50%	70%	51%	75%	62%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2008.*

• The employment rate of mothers with school-age and younger children has risen dramatically over the past thirty years. Three in four (75%) New Brunswick women with children under 16 years were working for pay or profit in 2008, slightly higher than the Canadian average and up from just one in three (33%) in 1976.

• Lone mothers are less likely to be employed than mothers with partners, but the majority of lone parent women have held paid jobs in recent years. Employment rates for lone mothers in New Brunswick are below the national average.

• Most working mothers with dependent children hold full-time jobs.

Employment rates of women with children under 16 years, Canada

All mothers:
1976 39%
1980 47%
1990 63%
2000 69%
2008: 74%

Lone mothers:
1976 48%
1980 54%
1990 55%
2000 63%
2008: 71%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2008.*

Percentage of women with children employed, by age of youngest child, New Brunswick, 1976 – 2008

% of employed mothers of children under 16 years in full-time or part-time jobs, 2008

N.B.
Full-time 80% (72% in 1976)
Part-time 20% (28% in 1976)

Canada
Full-time 76% (69% in 1976)
Part-time 24% (31% in 1976)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Historical Review 2008.*

Employment rates, mothers with children 6–15 years, selected OECD countries, 2007

Iceland 87%
Czech Republic 80%
Sweden 76%
France 76%
U.S. 73%
Canada 71%
Italy 55%

Source: *OECD Family Database.*

2. Children and Regulated Child Care Spaces, N.B., 1996 – 2009

	2009	2007	2005	2003	1996
Number of licensed child care spaces (infant, preschool and school age)	18,398	14,170	12,968	11,898	8,342
Number of children aged 0 – 12 in N.B.	97,218	98,727	102,673	107,436	124,423
Proportion of children aged 0 – 12 who could be accommodated in regulated child care	19%	14%	13%	11%	7%

Source: *N.B. Department of Social Development/Family and Community Services; Statistics Canada, Intercensal & Postcensal Population estimates.*

• There were regulated child care spaces for just 19% of N.B. children aged 12 and under in late 2009, up from 7% in 1996. Less than 1 in 10 (1,283, or 7%), of the available licensed child care spaces are for infants.

• Despite improvements over the past decade, New Brunswick still falls below the national average when it comes to public spending on child care, and related quality and access issues. Canada's commitment to early childhood education and care compares poorly to that of other industrialized nations.

Average monthly parent fees, full-time regulated care, N.B., 2009

Infant $592

Preschooler $502

School-age (after-school care) $288

Source: *Calculated from daily data at April 2009 provided by N.B. Department of Social Development (based on average 21 days/month).*

Public investment in early childhood education and care (0-6 years) as % of GDP, 2004

Denmark 2%
Sweden 1.7%
France 1%
U.K. 0.5%
Australia 0.4%
Canada 0.25%

The province of **Québec** spent 65% of the total Canadian public expenditure in 2004.

Source: *OECD (2006), Starting Strong II: Early Childhood Education and Care.*

Public spending on child care, N.B. & Canada, 2007/08

$ to regulated child care for each child 0 -12 years:
Canada-wide average $663 ($386 in 2001)
New Brunswick $274 ($105 in 2001)

$ per regulated space:
Canada-wide average $3,560
New Brunswick $1,692

Source: *M. Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2008.*

% of 0-12 year olds for whom there is a regulated child care space, Canada, 2008

Canada-wide average 19%

Québec 36% (highest)

Saskatchewan 6% (lowest)

Source: *M. Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2008.*

Children and Regulated Child Care Spaces, N.B., 1996 – 2009

Not-for-profit and for-profit child care, N.B. and Canada

N.B., 2009: 38% of all regulated spaces are not-for profit (down from 57% in 1992), 62% are for-profit.

Canada, 2008: 75% of centre-based spaces are not-for-profit (up from 70% in 1992), 25% are for-profit.

Source: *Provincial estimate provided by N.B. Department of Social Development (at November 2009); M. Friendly et al., Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2008.*

Average hourly wages, N.B. centre-based child care workers

As of March 2009:
Trained employee $14.72
Untrained employee $11.49

As of October 2001:
All employees from $6.76 - $7.00

Source: *N.B. Department of Social Development/ Family & Community Services.*

Did you know?

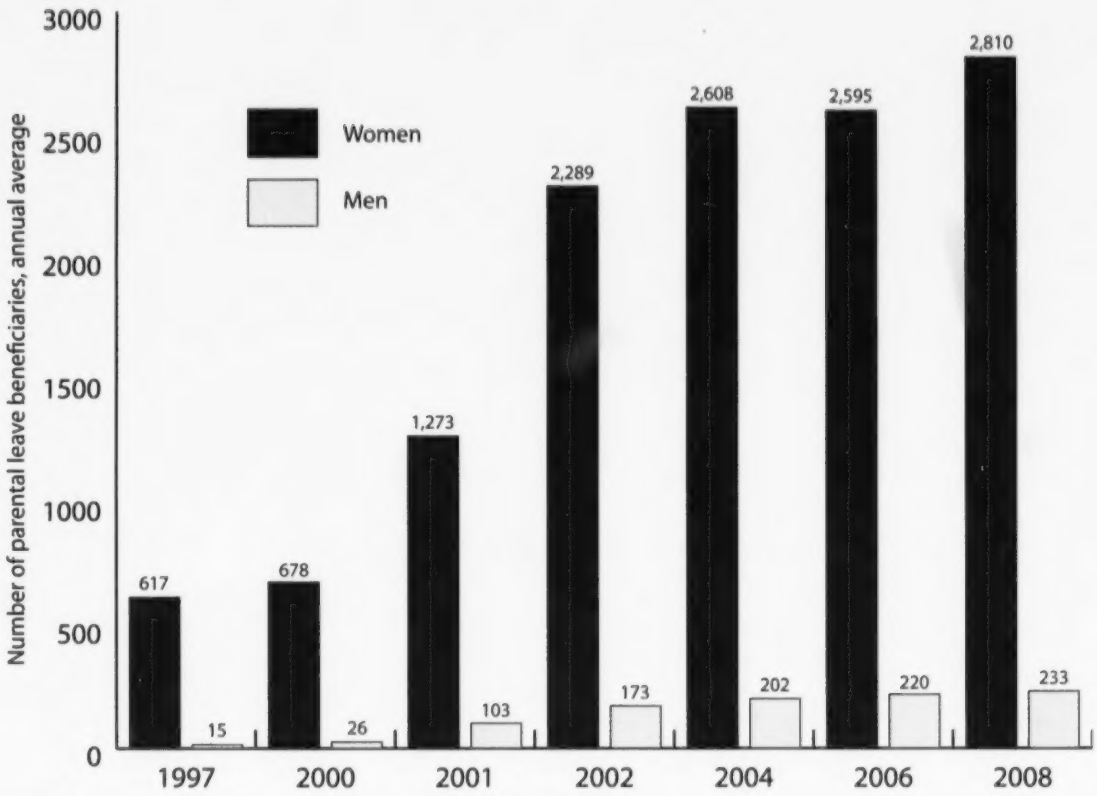
New Brunswick's training requirements for centre-based staff are the lowest among the provinces. Only one in four workers or the director must have a 1-year community college Early Childhood Education certificate or equivalent. A First Aid certificate and a criminal record check are the only requirements for all staff.

Québec's standards are the highest: two out of three employees in a centre must have a 4-year early childhood-related degree.

New Brunswick is also the only province that has no early childhood training or orientation requirements for regulated family care providers.

Source: *M. Friendly et al, Early Childhood Education and Care in Canada 2008 (Sept. 2009).*

3. Parental Leave Beneficiaries, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2008



Source: *Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Statistics, custom tabulation & CANSIM.*

• The number of fathers taking paid parental leave has increased significantly in New Brunswick as in Canada since 2001, when 35 weeks leave became available for either parent or sharing between parents. However, nine in ten leavetakers are still mothers. In 2008, about 2,800 women and 230 men in New Brunswick collected parental leave benefits under the Employment Insurance program, up from 617 and just 15, respectively, in 1997.

• Many women are not eligible for maternity, adoption or parental benefits because they have not worked enough hours in the restrictive qualifying period. Others cannot take full advantage of the maximum leave period because they are unable to live on 55% or less of their average earnings.

• Mothers and fathers in Québec and in a number of European countries have easier access to more generous parental leave benefits, including benefits reserved exclusively for fathers.

Fathers as % of parental leavetakers, Canada

1997 4% (1,147 fathers)
2000 5% (1,613 fathers)
2004 7% (9,333 fathers)
2008 7% (8,186 fathers)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Statistics, CANSIM (annual average).*

Maternity and Adoption Leave takers, N.B.

Maternity leave:
1997 1,088
2000 1,161
2004 1,279
2008 1,388

Adoption leave:
1997 7 women, 1 man
2000 7 women, no men
2004 35 women, 1 man
2008 30 women, 6 men

Source: *Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Statistics, CANSIM.*

Parental Leave Beneficiaries, by Sex, N.B., 1997 – 2008

Use of parental leave by mothers and fathers, selected OECD countries, circa 2007

Access criteria, leave length and wage replacement levels vary considerably by country, as does the relative number of fathers and mothers who use their entitlement to parental leave. Some countries like Finland and France also offer short and well-paid paternity leave.

Parental leave use ratio ranges:

High: 89 men per 100 women in Iceland; 77 men per 100 women in Sweden

Low: Less than 2 men for 100 women in Germany, Japan and Korea.

Source: *OECD Family Database.*

Eligibility of mothers for maternity or parental benefits, Canada, 2008

Of 386,900 mothers with a child aged 12 months or less:

23% did not qualify for benefits
15.5% had not worked in the previous 2 years
7.5% for other reasons, including self-employed

9% did not claim benefits

68% received benefits
47% from the EI program
21% from the Quebec program

2003 – 2007: 23% - 26% of Canadian mothers did not qualify; 8% - 13% did not claim benefits.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Coverage Survey 2008.*

Québec's Parental Insurance Plan

- Québec is the only province with its own parental leave plan. Introduced in 2006, it covers the self-employed, is based on minimum earnings instead of hours and offers wage replacement levels up to 75%.
- A 3 to 5 week paternity leave is reserved for fathers.
- In 2008, 75% of Québec fathers took some parental leave, up from 28% in 2005.

Source: *Emploi et solidarité sociale, Québec; Statistics Canada, Employment Insurance Coverage Survey, 2008.*

Did you know?

Paid maternity leave was introduced for biological mothers in Canada in 1971. Mothers who had worked for at least 15 hours per week for 20 or more weeks could claim up to 15 weeks of Unemployment Insurance benefits.

Adoptive parents became eligible for benefits in 1983 and with the introduction of parental leave in 1990, biological fathers and mothers could share a 10 week leave. Since 2001, 35 weeks of parental benefits can be used by either parent or shared between them, bringing the maximum combined maternity and parental leave to one year.

However, eligibility is still tied to restrictive criteria based on previous work experience. Qualified applicants must have worked 600 hours in the last year or since their last claim. The self-employed have always been excluded from the program but as of 2011 will be allowed to pay for voluntary coverage.

Benefit levels remain low, at 55% of past earnings up to a ceiling and few employers provide top-ups.

Source: *Shelley Phipps, The Evolution of Maternity and Parental Benefits in Canada (May 2006); Service Canada (as of Jan. 2010).*

4. Hours Spent on Housework, Child Care and Care to Seniors, by Sex, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1996 and 2006

Time spent per week / unpaid work	2006		1996	
	Females	Males	Females	Males
Housework: any unpaid time	92.2%	86.9%	91.3%	81.9%
Housework: Less than 5 hours	15.5%	26.3%	13.3%	26.5%
Housework: 15 hours or more	47.9%	27.6%	53.1%	24.4%
Child care: any unpaid time	39.2%	32.0%	42.9%	33.5%
Child care: Less than 5 hours	8.2%	9.5%	8.6%	10.5%
Child care: 15 hours or more	22.6%	13.5%	25.2%	12.8%
Care/assistance to seniors: any unpaid time	21.3%	15.4%	21.8%	15.0%
Care/assistance to seniors: 5 to 9 hours	5.0%	3.1%	4.8%	2.6%
Care/assistance to seniors: 10 hours or more	4.2%	2.2%	4.0%	2.1%

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.*

• The continued increase in the paid labour force participation of women with children has not dramatically changed the division of labour at home in New Brunswick or Canada. Men are doing more housework, child care and senior care than they did a decade ago, but they still lag behind women in participation rates and time devoted to unpaid work. Close to half of females aged 15 years and over (48%) spent 15 hours or more per week on housework in 2006, compared to 28% of males.

Participation in unpaid work at home, 15 years & over, Canada

Housework, 15 hrs or more/wk:
Females 44% in 2006 (48% in 1996)
Males 23% in 2006 (22% in 1996)

Child care, 15 hrs or more/wk:
Females 23% in 2006 (24% in 1996)
Males 14% in 2006 (13% in 1996)

Care/assistance to seniors, 5-9 hrs/wk:
Females 5% in 2006 (4% in 1996)
Males 3% in 2006 (2% in 2996)

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2001 & 2006 Census.*

• A 2005 Statistics Canada time use survey showed that New Brunswick females spent on average 4.2 hours a day on household tasks, excluding elder care, versus 2.5 hours per day for males. The patterns have changed little since a similar survey was conducted in 1998.

Time use survey results, unpaid household work, N.B., 15 years & over, 2005

% who did...
Cooking & washing up: 73% of females, 44% of males.

Housekeeping: 61% of females, 17% of males.

Child care: 21% of females, 13% of males.

Average total hours/day on all household work (excluding elder care)
Females 4.2 hours / day in 2005; (4.2 hours/day in 1998).
Males 2.5 hours / day (2.6 hours /day in 1998).

Source: *Statistics Canada, General Social Survey, 1998, 2005.*

5. Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999/2000 – 2008/09

	Child support - total amount due	Child support - total amount collected on current or past obligations	Child support, spousal support & other family support - total amount due	All family support - total amount collected on current or past obligations
2008/09	$41,332,510	$35,975,740 87%	$50,105,690	$43,933,548 88%
2006/07	$37,312,350	$30,600,903 82%	$43,672,922	$36,057,434 83%
2004/05	$37,056,015	$28,518,391 77%	$43,234,450	$33,535,971 78%
2002/03	$33,224,820	$25,045,888 75%	$38,300,061	$29,258,452 76%
1999/2000	$27,353,080	$22,654,500 83%	$31,450,870	$26,199,540 83%

Note: Data collected at the official year-end, except for 2002/03, collected about 2 weeks after year-end (margin of error may be significant for 2002/03).

Source: *N.B. Department of Justice & Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service/N.B. Department of Justice, Court Services Division.*

• More than nine in ten family support order cases handled by the New Brunswick Department of Justice involve child support. Spousal support is paid in less than 4% of all cases. While statistics are no longer kept on the sex of the payor and the recipient, it is estimated that women receive the support payments collected by the Department in about 95% of cases.

• About 87% of all child support payments due through the New Brunswick Department of Justice were collected in 2008/09. The collection rate is higher than in previous years.

• Unpaid family support represents a staggering amount each year in New Brunswick: in 2008/09, $11.4 million dollars in cases involving children (including spousal support payments where the beneficiary cares for children) was due but not paid, or $10.9 million in cases with child support alone. This includes over $5 million owing in cases where no payment whatsoever was received in the year.

• New enforcement measures introduced by the New Brunswick government in February 2008 – particularly the threat of driver's license suspension – have resulted in substantial back payments on child and family support debt.

• In cases where the payor or the beneficiary live outside New Brunswick, lower collection rates are noted when New Brunswick is responsible for enforcement.

Payment of Child and Other Support, N.B., 1999/2000 – 2008/09

Reciprocal enforcement of child support cases, 2008/09

Beneficiary lives in N.B., payor lives outside N.B. (i.e. other jurisdiction responsible for collecting):
84% collection rate in 2008/09 (68% in 2006/07)

Payor in N.B., beneficiary lives outside N.B. (i.e. N.B. responsible for collecting):
52% collection rate in 2008/09 (62% in 2006/07)

Source: *N.B. Department of Justice & Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service.*

Impact of new family support enforcement tools, N.B., 2008/09

Driver's license suspension:
234 driver's license suspension letters sent:
62 licenses restricted or suspended at end of 2008/09
$294,000 collected or 25% of arrears due when new enforcement tool introduced.

Reports to credit bureau:
32 files reported to credit bureau:
16 active files at end of 2008/09
$21,104 collected, or 12% of arrears due when new enforcement tool introduced.

TOTAL $ collected after threat of license suspension and credit bureau reports:
$315,106 or 24% of arrears due.

Source: *N.B. Department of Justice & Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service.*

Did you know?

Support recipients who have a court order or agreement are not required to participate in the maintenance enforcement program of their province or territory. Just over a third of Canadians who separated or divorced between 2001 and 2006, and who had an agreement for spousal or child support, or both, enrolled in such a program.

New Brunswick is one of six jurisdictions that have adopted an automatic or "opt-out" registration system, where maintenance orders are automatically enrolled with a maintenance enforcement program at the time of the order. Recipients must request withdrawal from the program.

Other provinces and territories have an "opt-in" program, whereby either the recipient or payor can choose to register their order or agreement.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Child and Spousal Support: Maintenance and Enforcement Survey Statistics, 2008/09.*

Profile of recipients, N.B. Family

Of 14,095 cases in 2008/09, payments were for...

Children only: 13,015 or 92.3% of cases

Spouse & children: 350 or 2.5% of cases

Spouse only: 535 or 3.8% of cases

Source: *N.B. Department of Justice & Consumer Affairs, Family Support Orders Service.*

? Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Overview of Labour Force, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2009

Total employed persons
366,400

By sex	
Females	178,800 (48.8%)
Males	187,600 (51.2%)

Of employed persons:

	Part-time	Full-time
Females	39,500 (22% of employed females)	139,300 (78%)
Males	17,900 (9.5% of employed males)	169,700 (90.5%)

	Employees	Self-employed
Females	162,400 (90.8%)	16,400 (9.2%)
Males	161,100 (85.9%)	26,500 (14.1%)

Of employees:

	Permanent	Temporary
Females	137,800 (84.9% of female employees)	24,600 (15.1%)
Males	130,800 (81.2% of male employees)	30,300 (18.8%)

	Public sector	Private sector
Females	55,800 (34.3% of female employees)	106,700 (65.7%)
Males	36,800 (22.8% of male employees)	124,400 (77.2%)

Of the self-employed:

	Without paid employees	With paid employees
Females	11,600 (70.7% of self-employed females)	4,600 (28%)
Males	14,000 (52.8% of self-employed males)	12,600 (47.5%)

Of temporary employees:

	Seasonal	Term or contract	Casual
Females	5,600 (22.8% of female temp. employees)	10,200 (41.5 %)	8,800 (35.8%)
Males	13,400 (44.2% of male temp. employees)	11,600 (38.3%)	5,400 (17.8%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

Overview of Labour Force, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2009

• In 2009, New Brunswick's total employed population was 49% female and 51% male. The self-employed accounted for nearly one in ten females and one in seven males working for pay or profit. About one in five females and one in ten males worked part-time. Canada-wide gender patterns are similar, with higher proportions of self-employed and part-time work.

• Two-thirds of New Brunswick's female employees and three-quarters of male employees worked in the private sector. Most female and male employees had permanent jobs. Of the New Brunswick women in temporary employment, more than three-quarters had casual or contract jobs, while men were concentrated in seasonal and contract work. Similar trends are noted in Canada.

Employed Canadians, 15 years & over, 2009

By sex:
Females 47.9%
Males 52.1%

Part-time workers:
26.9% of employed females
11.9% of employed males

Self-employed:
11.9% of employed females
19.9% of employed males

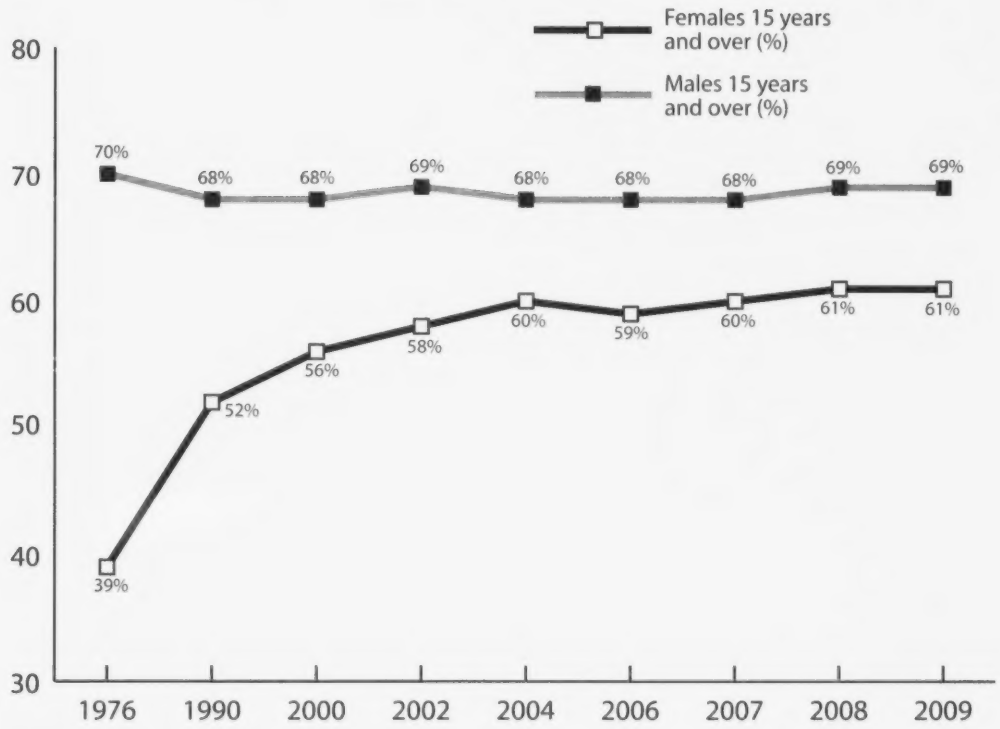
Employees with permanent jobs:
87.1% of female employees
87.9% of male employees

Employees with temporary jobs:
12.9% of female employees
12.1% of male employees

Employees working in private sector:
70% of female employees
81% of male employees

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

2. Labour Force Participation, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1976 – 2009



Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

• Women's participation in the paid work force has increased dramatically over the past 30 years, while men's participation has declined slightly. In 2009, 61% of New Brunswick females 15 years and over were employed or seeking employment, up from 39% in 1976. The same trends are noted Canada-wide, but female and male labour force participation rates are slightly higher.

• Differences persist, however, in the paid work patterns of women and men. Since the early 1980s, female unemployment has been lower than male unemployment, but women are still far more likely than men to work part-time.

• Women and men have different reasons for working part-time. In 2009, 17% of employed women but only 2% of employed men across Canada said they were working part-time either because they were caring for children or because of other personal or family responsibilities. Going to school is the leading reason cited by men. Similar gender patterns are noted in New Brunswick, where numbers for males in some categories are not available because of small sample sizes and Statistics Canada's confidentiality requirements.

• Women with disabilities are less likely than other women to have paid jobs and they run a higher risk of unemployment.

Female labour force participation rate (15-64 years), selected OECD countries, 2007

Iceland 82%
Switzerland 80.2%
Norway 77.4%
Canada 74.4%
U.S. 70.4%
Italy 51.1%
Turkey 25.8%
OECD average 62.4%

Source: *OECD in Figures 2009.*

Labour Force Participation, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1976 – 2009

Unemployment rates, 15 years & over, N.B.

1976
Females 11.8% ***(Canada: 8.2%)***
Males 10.5% ***(Canada: 6.4%)***

1985
Females 14.2% ***(Canada: 10.7%)***
Males 15.9% ***(Canada: 10.6%)***

2000
Females 8.8% ***(Canada: 6.7%)***
Males 11% ***(Canada: 6.9%)***

2009
Females 7.5% ***(Canada: 7%)***
Males 10.2% ***(Canada: 9.4%)***

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

Reasons for part-time work, 15 years & over, N.B., 2009

% of employed females or males who said:

Caring for children F 11%, **M** less than 3%
(Canada: F 13%, M 1%)

Other personal/family responsibilities F 4%, **M** less than 3%
(Canada: F 4%, M 1%)

Going to school F 24%, **M** 39%
(Canada: F 25%, M 37%)

Unable to find full-time work F 28%, **M** 28%
(Canada: F 26%, M 31%)

Personal preference F 28%, **M** 23%
(Canada: F 28%, M 25%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM & Summary table.*

Labour force participation, 15 years & over, Canada

1976 46% of females, 78% of males

1990 58.5% of females, 76% of males

2009 63% of females, 72% of males

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

% of employed females and males who work part-time, N.B.

1976
F: 22.6% ***(Canada: 23.6%)*** **M:** 4.5% ***(Canada: 5.9%)***

1985
F: 27.7% ***(Canada: 28.3%)*** **M:** 8.1% ***(Canada: 8.8%)***

2000
F: 25% ***(Canada: 27.2%)*** **M:** 7.8% ***(Canada: 10.3%)***

2009
F: 22.1% ***(Canada: 26.9%)*** **M:** 9.5% ***(Canada: 11.9%)***

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

Employment and unemployment rates of persons with disabilities, 15-64 years, N.B., 2006

% employed:
Females with disabilities 47.6%
Females *without* disabilities 70%

Males with disabilities 47.7%
Males *without* disabilities 73.5%

Unemployment rate:
Females with disabilities 7.9%
Females *without* disabilities 7.6%

Males with disabilities 13.9%
Males *without* disabilities 11.6%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.*

3. Labour Force Participation and Average Employment Income of Aboriginal and Non-Aboriginal Women and Men, 25 - 54 Years, N.B., 2005 and 2006

	Aboriginal identity women	Non-Aboriginal women	Aboriginal identity men	Non-Aboriginal men
Labour force participation rate, 25-54 yrs, 2006	71.9%	80.7%	80.2%	89%
% of employed, 25 – 54 years, who work part-year or part-time, 2006	50.3%	43.7%	55.9%	35.8%
Unemployment rate, 25-54 yrs, 2006	15.6%	7.1%	25.8%	9.4%
Average employment income, 25 – 54 yrs, 2005	$20,228	$27,005	$26,129	$39,740

Note: Includes Aboriginal identity population living on- and off-reserve. Aboriginal identity refers to those persons who reported identifying with at least one Aboriginal group and report themselves as a Registered or Treaty Indian, and/or Band or First Nation membership.

Average employment income is in constant 2005 dollars and includes wages and salaries, net income from non-farm unincorporated business and/or professional practice and/or net farm self-employment income.

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

• Aboriginal women in their prime working years are less likely to be in the paid labour force than their non-Aboriginal counterparts in New Brunswick. In 2006, seven in ten Aboriginal identity women aged 25 to 54 years compared to eight in ten non-Aboriginal women were either employed or seeking work.

• Results from the last national census highlight other striking differences in the employment situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal New Brunswickers. Aboriginal women are more likely to work part-year or part-time, run a much higher risk of unemployment and earn significantly less on average than other women and men. In 2005, the average employment income for Aboriginal identity females was 75% that of non-Aboriginal females, 77 % that of Aboriginal males and only 51% that of non-Aboriginal males.

Employment situation of Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal women, 25-54 years, Canada

Labour force participation rate, 2006:
Aboriginal identity women 71%
Non-Aboriginal women 81.2%

Unemployment rate, 2006:
Aboriginal identity women 12.1%
Non-Aboriginal women 5.4%

Average employment income, 2005:
Aboriginal identity women $25,503
Non-Aboriginal women $33,314

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

4. Permanent and Temporary Employees, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997 – 2009

Category employment	1997	2002	2007	2008	2009
Total employees – female	124,500	149,400	161,100	163,900	162,400
Total employees - male	139,300	151,400	159,600	160,200	161,100
– Permanent – female	103,200	123,600	136,500	138,200	137,800
– Permanent – male	112,600	124,100	131,300	129,100	130,800
– Temporary – female	21,400	25,800	24,600	25,700	24,600
• seasonal	6,400	5,400	5,400	25,700	5,600
• term or contract	7,000	10,500	9,600	8,900	10,200
• casual	7,400	9,600	9,500	9,700	8,800
– Temporary – male	26,700	27,300	28,300	31,100	30,300
• seasonal	13,800	12,500	13,600	14,000	13,400
• term or contract	7,900	9,200	8,800	10,600	11,600
• casual	4,700	5,600	5,900	6,400	5,400

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

• Women in New Brunswick are slightly less likely than men to work in jobs with a predetermined end date. In 2009, 15% of female workers 15 years and over compared to 19% of males had temporary work arrangements in New Brunswick, down from 17% of female employees in 1997. Canada-wide, the proportion of both females and males in temporary jobs is lower, but women are slightly more likely than men to do temporary work. Among temporary employees in New Brunswick as in Canada, women predominate in the casual category while men predominate in seasonal jobs.

• A growing proportion of female employees in New Brunswick and Canada hold more than one job. From 1987 to 2009, the number of female multiple jobholders tripled in New Brunswick and their share of all female employees rose from 3% to 6%. More modest growth is noted among male employees, who have a lower rate of multiple jobholding.

Temporary employees, 15 years & over, Canada

1997: 11.7% of female employees, 11% of male employees
Of female temporary employees:
48.8% have term or contract jobs (males: 42.9%)
31.4% have casual jobs (males: 21%)
16.9% have seasonal jobs (males: 33.2%)

2009: 12.9% of female employees, 12.1% of male employees
Of female temporary employees:
53.9% have term or contract jobs (males: 48.8%)
29.3% have casual jobs (males: 19.6%)
16.2% have seasonal jobs (males: 31%)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

Multiple Job Holders, 15 years & over, N.B.

1987:
3,100 or 2.8% of all female employees
(Canada: 4.4% of all female employees)

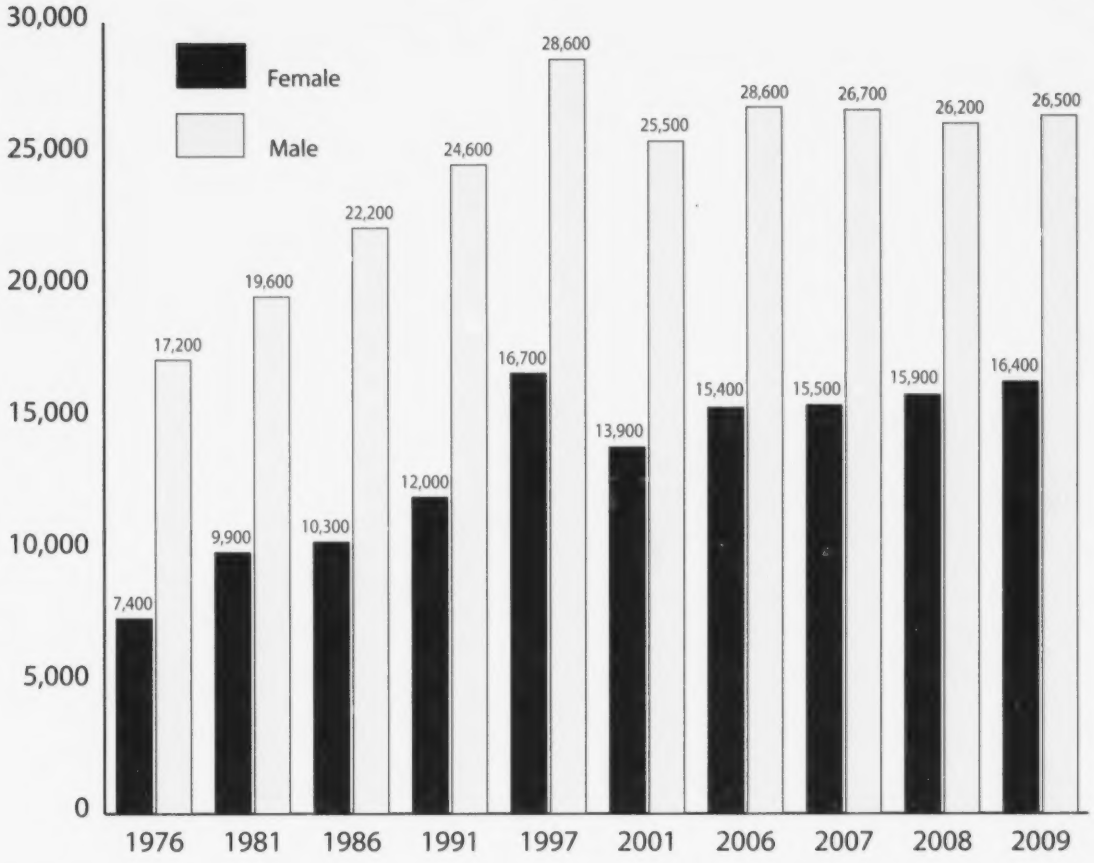
4,800 or 3.5% of all male employees
(Canada: 5% of all male employees)

2009:
9,500 or 5.8% of all female employees
(Canada: 7% of all female employees)

6,000 or 3.7% of all male employees
(Canada: 5.5% of all male employees)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

5. Self-Employed, 15 Years and Over, N.B. 1976 – 2009



Note: Self-employed includes working owners of a business, a farm or a professional practice and self-employed persons working on a freelance or contract basis.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

• The number of self-employed women more than doubled in New Brunswick between 1976 and 2009, but their share of female employment remains the same in recent years as in 1976, at 9%. The ranks of the female self-employed Canada-wide tripled during the same period, and self-employed females account for a larger share of female employment. Men are more likely to be self-employed in New Brunswick as in Canada, representing 14% and 20% respectively of male employment in 2009.

• Working conditions remain significantly different for self-employed women and men. In 2009, nearly 3 in 4 of New Brunswick's self-employed females worked alone, without any paid help, compared to 1 in 2 of their male counterparts. Self-employment income is on average higher for men than for women.

Self-Employed, 15 Years and Over, N.B. 1976 – 2009

% of self-employed, 15 years & over, working without paid help, N.B.

1979 **F** approx. 80%
M 47%

1997 **F** 71%
M 48%

2009 **F** 71%
M 53%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

Average self-employment income, 15 years & over, N.B. & Canada, 2005

N.B. females:
$9,589 or 59% of N.B. male's average ($16,128)

Canadian females:
$12,784 or 60% of Canadian male's average ($21,258)

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

Self-employed as % of employed females or males, Canada

1976 **F:** 8.6%
M: 14.2%

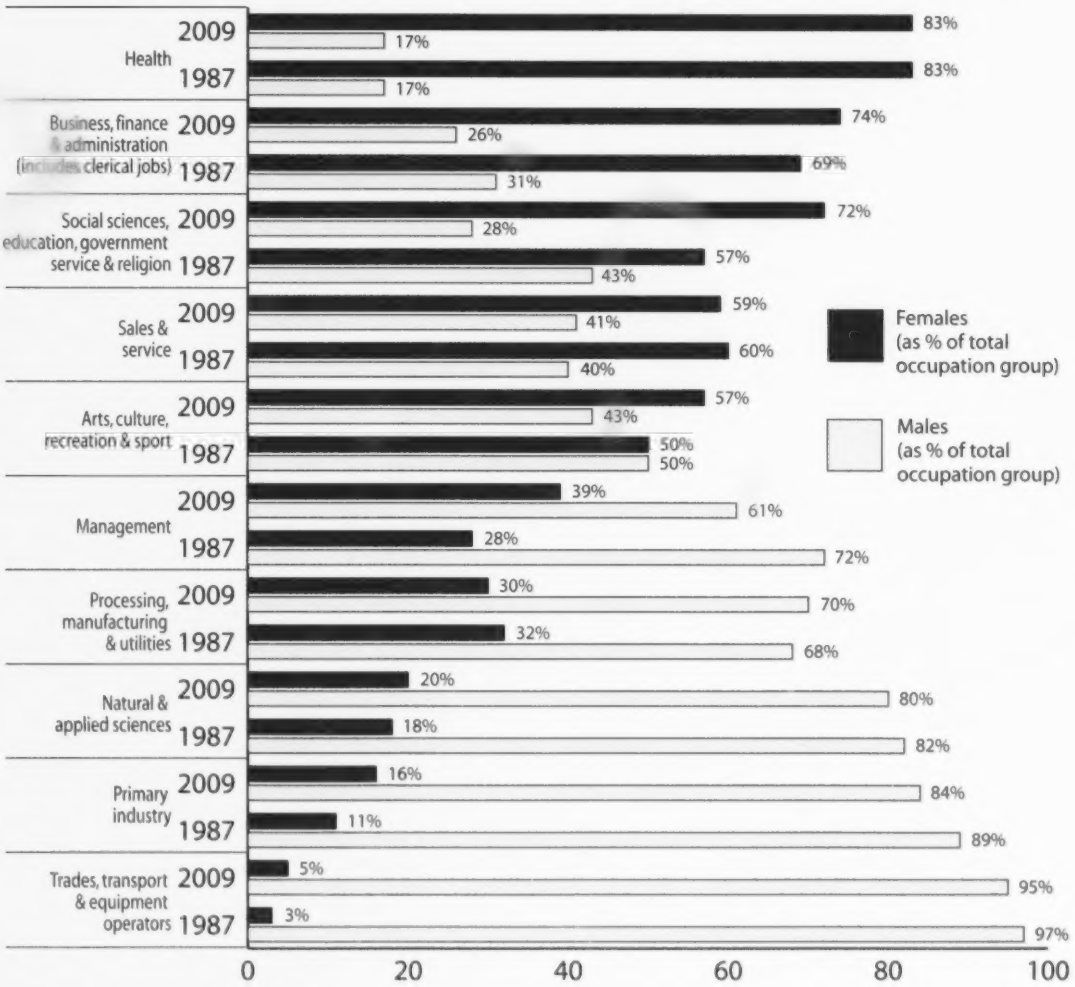
1997 **F:** 13.4%
M: 20.4%

2001 **F:** 11.2%
M: 18.7%

2009 **F:** 11.9%
M: 19.9%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

6. Distribution of the Employed by Selected Occupation Groups, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1987 and 2009



Note: Persons working part-time and full-time, including the self-employed.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

• Working women continue to cluster in a limited range of "female jobs" that historically and still today are largely undervalued and underpaid. In 2009 as in 1987, women predominated in health, administrative-clerical and sales and service jobs. Meanwhile, there has been little improvement in women's share of traditional male jobs in the skilled trades, transportation and equipment operators. Similar gender patterns by industry and occupation are noted in Canada.

• Women's share of management positions has increased substantially over the long term, although there are still few women in senior management.

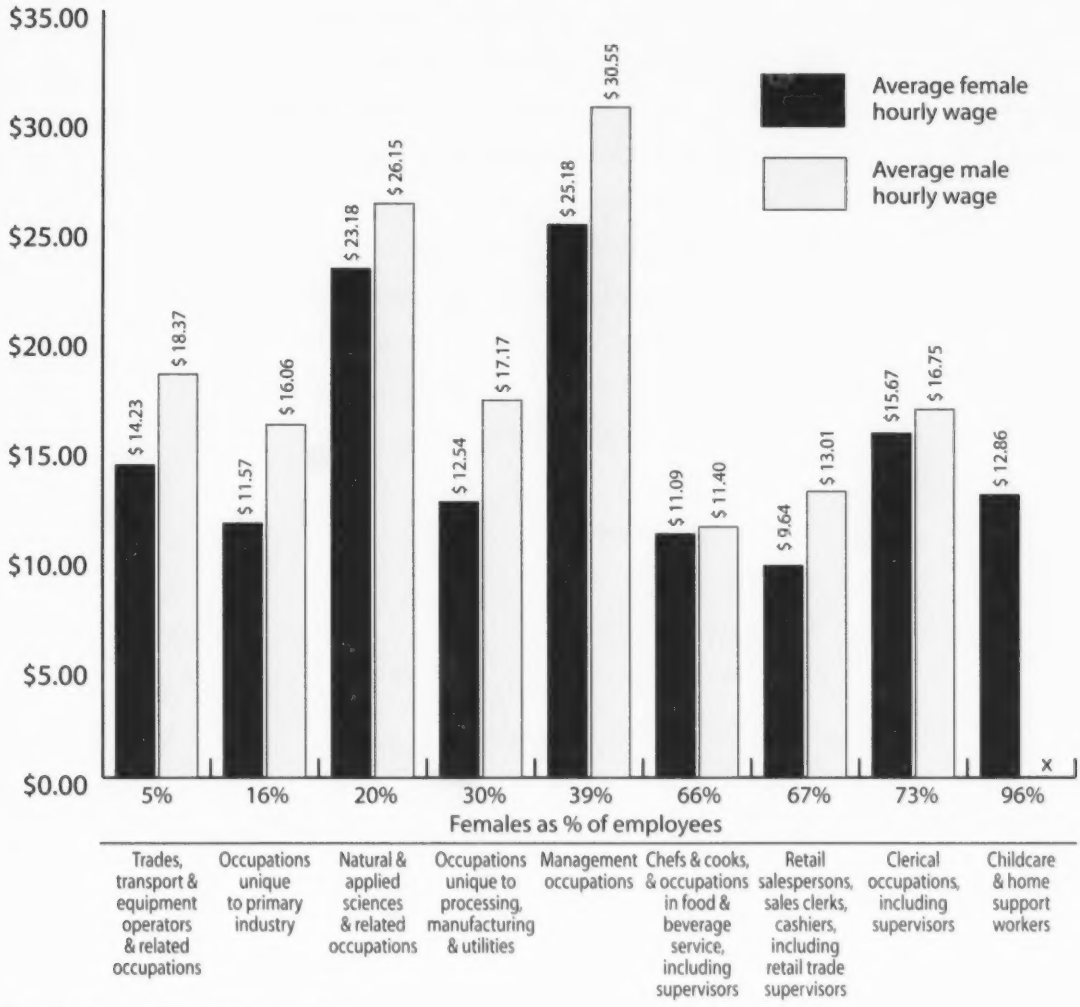
Women as % of employed persons in selected industries, 15 years & over, Canada, 2009

Goods-producing sector (22% female):
Agriculture 29%
Forestry, fishing, mining, oil & gas 19%
Construction 11%
Manufacturing 28%

Services-producing sector (55% female):
Educational services 67%
Health care and social assistance 83%
Accommodation & food services 59%
Public administration 50%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Summary table.*

7. Average Hourly Wages, Employees in Selected Occupations, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 2009



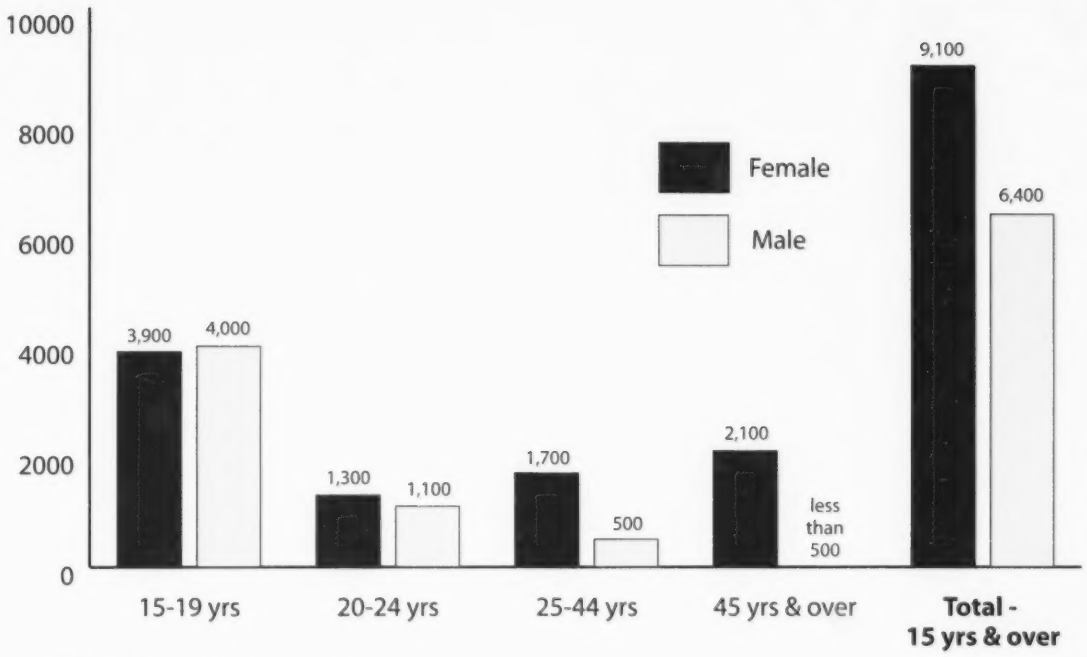
Note: Includes part-time and full-time employees.
x Data suppressed to meet the confidentiality requirements of the Statistics Act.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

• Many of the jobs traditionally held by women pay low salaries and men working in predominantly female occupations tend to earn more than their female colleagues. In 2009, female employees in retail sales, where women account for two-thirds of workers, earned on average only $9.64 per hour, 26% less than their male counterparts.

• Women working in historically male-dominated fields like the natural and applied sciences or management have better wages but still earn less on average than their male colleagues.

8. Minimum Wage Workers, N.B., 2008



Note: Includes full-time and part-time workers.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulations & Caledon Institute of Social Policy, Minimum Wages in Canada.*

• Most people working for minimum wage are women: in 2008, they represented 6 in 10 of all minimum wage earners in New Brunswick and Canada. Minimum wage workers made up 6% of all female employees and 4% of all male employees in New Brunswick in 2008, the same as the national average.

• While teenagers predominate among male minimum wage workers, women 20 years or older are in the majority among females working for minimum wage. Women aged 45 years and over are a sizeable and growing group in this work force: they accounted for nearly one in four of New Brunswick's female minimum wage earners in 2008, up from one in six in 1998.

• Many minimum wage employees are working full-time. In 2008, 43% of all New Brunswick's female minimum wage workers and 45% of their male counterparts had full-time jobs.

New Brunswick's minimum wage workforce, 1998 & 2008

1998:
9,300 females or 61% of total;
7% of all female paid workers.

6,000 males or 39% of total; 5% of all male paid workers.

2008:
9,100 females or 59% of total; 6% of all female paid workers.

6,400 males or 41% of total; 4% of all male paid workers.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulations.*

Minimum Wage Workers, N.B., 2008

Minimum wage work force, Canada, 2008

451,500 females or 60% female
299,900 males or 40% male

Of female minimum wage workers:
43% are 15-19 years
17% are 20-24 years
20% are 25-44 years
20% are 45 years & over

Of male minimum wage workers:
50% are 15-19 years
18% are 20-24 years
17% are 25-44 years
15% are 45 years & over

Work full-time:
39% of female minimum wage earners
44% of male minimum wage earners

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, Perspectives on Labour and Income.*

% of minimum wage earners who work full-time, N.B.

2000 F: 46% **M:** 51%

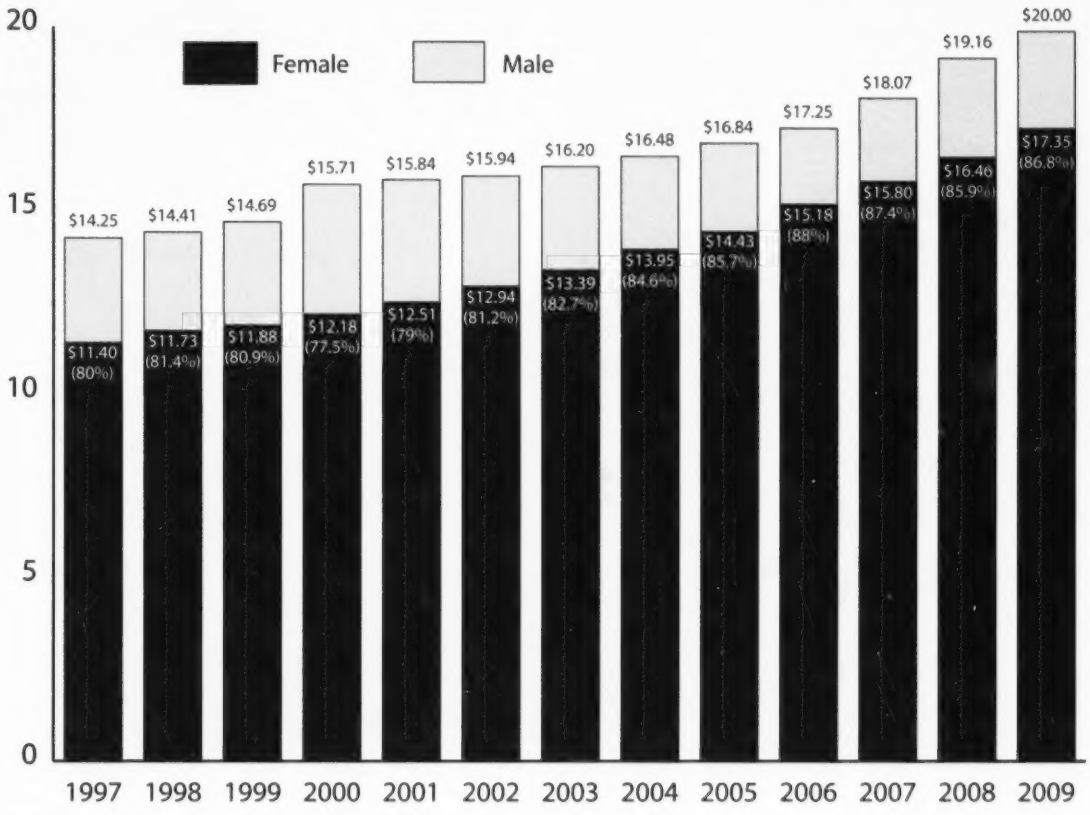
2003 F: 41% **M:** 46%

2006 F: 47% **M:** 35%

2008 F: 43% **M:** 45%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, custom tabulations; Caledon Institute of Social Policy, Minimum Wages in Canada.*

9. Pay Gap: Average Hourly Female Wage as a Percentage of Male Wage, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997- 2009



Note: Includes all employees working part-time and full-time.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

• Women today have at least as much education as men and are in the labour force most of their lives, but they are still paid less on average than men in New Brunswick as in Canada. In 2009, New Brunswick women earned on average 86.8% of what men did, a pay gap of 13.2% when hourly wages for all workers aged 15 years and over are compared. This is better than in 2008, but a wider gap than the two previous years. The pay gap is slightly larger in Canada as a whole, at 15.2% in 2009.

• The pay gap between unionized women and men is much smaller than for non-unionized workers. Unionized women in New Brunswick earned on average 96 cents for each dollar unionized men did in 2009, compared to just 80 cents on the dollar for non-unionized women. Fewer than one in three female or male workers in New Brunswick currently belong to a union. Similar wage differentials and union coverage trends are noted Canada-wide.

• Young women have an average wage closer to young men's, but both groups have low wages. In 2009, 15 to 24 year old females in New Brunswick earned 8% less than their male counterparts, worse than the 6% gap in 1997.

• In just the last few years, women have caught up to men when it comes to workplace registered pension plan coverage. In 2007, 37% of female paid workers and 36% of their male counterparts in New Brunswick had an employer or union-sponsored pension plan, even more if they worked in the public sector. A substantial drop in men's coverage rates since the late 1980s is mainly responsible for closing the gap in New Brunswick and Canada.

Pay Gap: Average Hourly Female Wage as a Percentage of Male Wage, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997- 2009

Unionized and non- unionized average hourly wages and gender pay gap, N.B.

1997
Unionized F: $15.99 **M:** $17.88 = 11% less
(***Canada:*** *11% gap*)

Non-unionized F: $9.59 **M:** $12.59 = 24% less
(***Canada:*** *22% gap*)

2009
Unionized F: $22.98 **M:** $23.82 = 4% less
(***Canada:*** *6% gap*)

Non-unionized F: $14.84 **M:** $18.60= 20% less
(***Canada:*** *21% gap*)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANISM.*

Average hourly female wage as % of average hourly male wage, 15 years & over, Canada

1997 81.6% ($13.94 / $17.09)

2000 80.6% ($14.81 / $18.38)

2004 83.2% ($16.78 / $20.16)

2007 84% ($18.62 / $22.17)

2008 83.8% ($19.43 / $23.18)

2009 84.8% ($20.25 / $23.87)

Source: *Statistics Canada, CANSIM.*

Measuring the gender pay gap

Two ways commonly used to measure earnings inequality in Canada:

The first uses average annual earnings of full-time, year-round workers, data collected by Statistics Canada since 1967.

The second uses average hourly wage rates for all employees, full-time and part-time, as compiled by Statistics Canada since 1997.

Hourly wages can give a more complete and accurate picture, allowing us to...

- include part-time as well as full-time workers.

- avoid the problem of differences in the number of hours worked per week that arises when using the average annual earnings, since women in full-time jobs work on average fewer hours than full-time men.

- focus on particular jobs and determine differences in the pay received by men and women for similar jobs. Job characteristics such as industry, occupation or union status can be considered.

Source: *Marie Drolet, (2001),The Persistent Gap: New Evidence on the Canadian Gender Wage Gap.*

Average hourly wages and gender pay gap, 15-24 year olds, N.B.

1997 F: $7.25 **M:** $7.72 = 6.1% less (***Canada:*** *8.8% gap*)

2000 F: $8.09 **M:** $8.37 = 3.3% less (***Canada***: *10.7% gap*)

2007 F: $9.54 **M:** $10.04 = 5% less (***Canada:*** *10.6% gap*)

2009 F: $10.65 **M:** $11.53 = 7.6% less (***Canada:*** *10% gap*)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey. CANISM.*

Pay Gap: Average Hourly Female Wage as a Percentage of Male Wage, 15 Years and Over, N.B., 1997- 2009

% of paid workers with workplace registered pension plans, N.B.

1977 F: 36% **M:** 48%
***(Canada: F:** 36% **M:** 52%)*

1987 F: 37% **M:** 50%
***(Canada: F:** 35% **M:** 49%)*

1997 F: 34% **M:** 41%
***(Canada: F:** 40% **M:** 43%)*

2007 F: 37% **M:** 36%
***(Canada: F:** 39% **M:** 38%)*

Public/private sector coverage rates, 2007:
72% of N.B. women, 78% of men working in the public sector (***1977:*** 74% and 77%), versus 21% of women and 25% of men in the private sector (***1977:*** 15% and 34%).

Source: *Statistics Canada, Pension Plan in Canada & Labour Force Survey.*

% of employees who are members of a union or covered by a collective agreement or union contract, N.B.

1997 F: 28% **M:** 31%
***(Canada: F:** 32% **M:** 35%)*

2002 F: 28% **M:** 28%
***(Canada: F:** 32% **M:** 32%)*

2009 F: 31% **M:** 27%
***(Canada: F:** 33% **M:** 30%)*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Labour Force Survey, CANSIM.*

10. Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Females 15 Years and Over Working Full-Time as a Percentage of Male Earnings, N.B., 1977 – 2007

	Female-to-male earnings ratio	Average annual female earnings	Average annual male earnings
1977	63.3%	$30,000	$47,500
1980	64.4%	$29,100	$45,200
1984	64.4%	$30,900	$47,900
1988	69.3%	$31,700	$45,700
1992	68.8%	$31,600	$45,900
1996	70.6%	$31,500	$44,500
2000	70.9%	$32,100	$45,300
2004	72.4%	$33,000	$45,600
2005	73.2%	$33,400	$45,500
2006	75.2%	$35,300	$46,900
2007	72.3%	$35,400	$49,000

Note: Average earnings for full-time, full-year work in constant 2007 dollars.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

- An even wider pay gap is noted when we consider the average annual earnings of women and men working full-time year round. For the past thirty years, New Brunswick women have earned on average no more than 75 cents for each dollar earned by men, and just 73 cents on the dollar or less in Canada. A number of OECD countries have narrower gender pay gaps than Canada.

- Average full-time, full-year female earnings have increased modestly since the 1980s, but male earnings have tended to stagnate and even decrease in New Brunswick.

- Census and specialized survey results reveal other layers of pay inequality among women and men. Women with disabilities experience a significant earnings shortfall compared to other women and men, as do immigrant women compared to the Canadian-born population.

Female-to-male earnings ratio, full-time, full-year workers, 15 years & over, Canada

1977 62.2% ($32,500 / $52,300)

1988 65.3% ($34,300 / $52,600)

1995 73% ($37,400 / $51,300)

2000 70.6% ($39,300 / $55,600)

2006 71.9% ($42,200 / $58,700)

2007 71.4% ($43,000 / $60,300)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

Pay Gap: Average Annual Earnings of Females 15 Years and Over Working Full-Time as a Percentage of Male Earnings, N.B., 1977 – 2007

Female-to-male earnings ratio, full-time, full-year workers, 15 years & over, Canada

1977 62.2% ($32,500 / $52,300)

1988 65.3% ($34,300 / $52,600)

1995 73% ($37,400 / $51,300)

2000 70.6% ($39,300 / $55,600)

2006 71.9% ($42,200 / $58,700)

2007 71.4% ($43,000 / $60,300)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Income Trends in Canada, 1976-2007.*

Average employment income of persons with disabilities, 15-64 years, N.B., 2005

Females with disabilities $20,465
Females *without* disabilities $24,008

Males with disabilities $28,685
Males *without* disabilities $35,807

Source: *Statistics Canada, Participation and Activity Limitation Survey, 2006.*

Gender gap in median earnings of full-time employees, selected OECD countries, 2007 or latest year available

Japan 32%
Germany 23%
Canada 21%
Switzerland 19%
OECD average 17.6%
Australia 15%
France 12%
Denmark 9%

Source: *OECD/Conference Board of Canada.*

Median earnings of immigrant and Canadian-born persons, 25-54 years, N.B., 2005

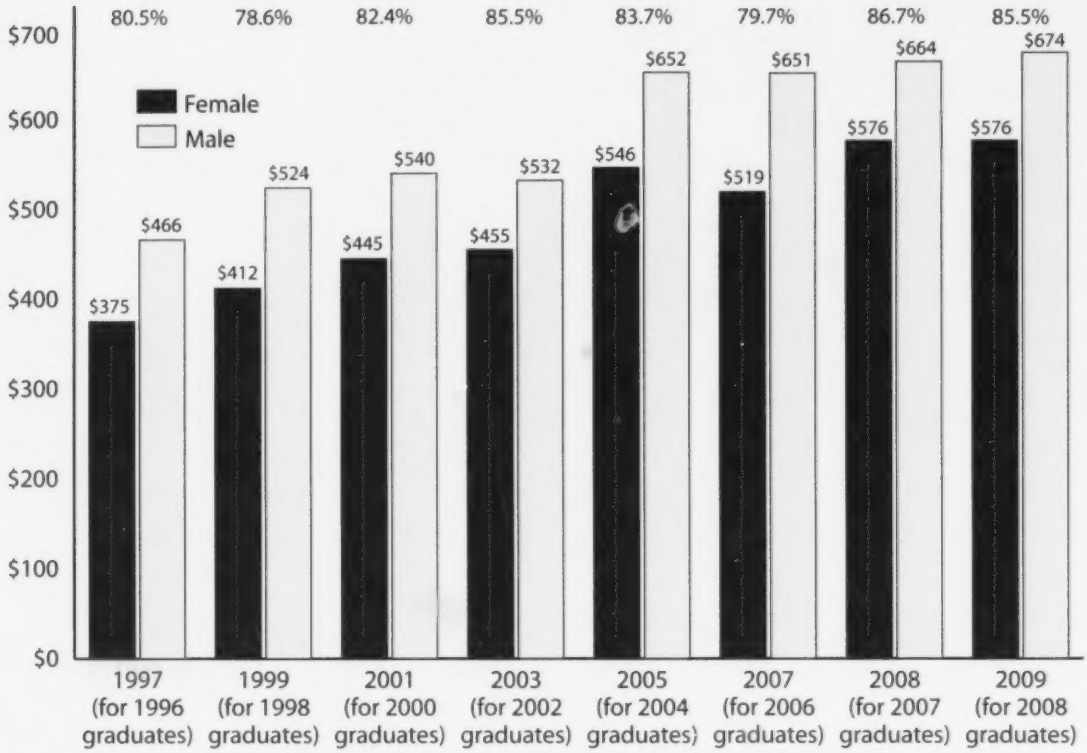
With university degree:
Canadian-born women $43,726 (**Canada**: $44,545)
Immigrant women $33,339 (**Canada**: $30,633)
Recent immigrant women not available, count less than 250 persons (**Canada**: $18,969)
Canadian-born men $56,621 (**Canada**: $62,566)
Immigrant men $53,222 (**Canada**: $42,998)
Recent immigrant men $36,838 (**Canada**: $30,332)

Without university degree:
Canadian-born women $19,216 (**Canada**: $25,590)
Immigrant women $19,517 (**Canada**: $22,382)
Recent immigrant women $14,558 (**Canada**: $14,233)
Canadian-born men $30,990 (**Canada**: $40,235)
Immigrant men $31,392 (**Canada**: $33,814)
Recent immigrant men $20,840 (**Canada**: $24,470)

Note: Recent immigrants immigrated between 2000 and 2004.

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

11. Average Full-Time Weekly Earnings and Gender Pay Gap, Recent N.B. Community College Graduates, 1997 – 2009



Source: *N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, Surveys of Community College Graduates.*

• Even recent community college graduates experience the gender pay gap. In 2009, female N.B. Community College graduates of the previous year who were working full-time earned on average 14.5% less than their male counterparts. The gap is narrower than it was at the end of the 1990s, but has shown little improvement in recent years.

• Female graduates continue to work mainly in the caring, service and clerical fields, where salaries tend to be lower. Male graduates are concentrated in jobs in the skilled trades and technology sectors, which usually offer better wages. Yet even when working in similar positions, graduates reported wage differentials that most often favoured men.

Average full-time weekly wages for recent N.B. Community College graduates in similar jobs, 2009

Retail Salespersons & Sales Clerks **F** $421 **M** $494

Customer Service Information Clerks **F** $524 **M** $544

General Office Clerks **F** $544 **M** $605

Nurses Aides, Orderlies & Patient Service Associates **F** $568 **M** $606

Medical Laboratory Technologists **F** $885 **M** $863

Respiratory Therapists **F** $1,009 **M** $1,200

Customer Service Representatives – Financial Services **F** $513 **M** $686

Graphic Designers & Illustrators **F** $573 **M** $655

Correctional Services Officers **F** $713 **M** $734

Source: *N.B. Department of Post-Secondary Education, Training and Labour, 2009 Survey of 2008 Community College Graduates.*

12. Average Full-Time Annual Earnings and Gender Pay Gap for Bachelor's Degree Holders Aged 25 to 34 Years, N.B. and Canada, 2000 and 2005

		Average employment income – women	Average employment income - men	Female-Male earnings ratio
New Brunswick	**2000**	$38,884	$48,903	80%
	2005	$42,817	$49,833	86%
Canada	**2000**	$44,804	$58,289	77%
	2005	$45,179	$57,205	79%

Note: In 2005 constant dollars.

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2006 Census.*

• There is still a gender pay gap for young university graduates, although it seems to be narrowing over time. The last national census showed that New Brunswick women aged 25 to 34 years with a Bachelor's degree who worked full-time, year round earned on average 86 cents for each dollar received by their male counterparts in 2005. This is an improvement on the 80% ratio in the year 2000 and better than the national average.

• Surveys conducted by the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission suggest that the gender earnings differential is decreasing for graduates of Maritime universities. According to the latest available survey findings, women who graduated in 2003 from New Brunswick universities were earning slightly more on average than their male counterparts when surveyed in 2005, a substantial improvement over previous years. When the female graduates of all universities in Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick are considered, the earnings ratio was 97 cents for each dollar made by men in 2005.

Average Full-Time Weekly Earnings for Recent Graduates from N.B. Universities

Graduates of 2003, surveyed in 2005:
F: $741 **M:** $739 **F - M earnings ratio:** 102%
(***N.B., N.S. & P.E.I.:*** **F:** $746 **M:** $770 or 97%)

Graduates of 1999, surveyed in 2004:
F: $854 **M:** $1,030 **F - M earnings ratio:** 82%

Graduates of 1999, surveyed in 2001:
F: $652 **M:** $747 **F - M earnings ratio:** 87%

Graduates of 1996, surveyed in 2000:
F: $683 **M:** $855 **F - M earnings ratio:** 80%

Graduates of 1995, surveyed in 1996:
F: $485 **M:** $600 **F - M earnings ratio:** 81%

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission Graduate Surveys.*

Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Representation of Women and Men Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, N.B., 1982 – 2010

Provincial Elections	Candidates			Elected MLAs		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1982	186	19	10.2	58	4	6.9
1991	224	52	23.2	58	10	17.2
1995	226	47	20.8	55	9	16.4
1999	196	46	23.5	55	10	18.2
2003	177	34	19.2	55	7	12.7
2006	162	33	20.3	55	7	12.7

Muncipal Elections	Candidates – councillor			Elected councillors		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1983	959	112	11.7	560	51	9.1
1992	934	177	19.0	588	116	19.7
1995	942	177	18.8	566	114	20.1
1998	788	167	21.2	505	118	23.4
2001	814	181	22.2	530	122	23.0
2004	812	188	23.2	526	131	24.9
2008	892	232	26.0	525	150	28.6
Situation as of Jan. 2010	--	--	--	525	145	27.6

Municipal elections	Candidates – mayor			Elected mayors		
	Total	Women	% women	Total	Women	% women
1983	191	12	6.3	114	3	2.6
1992	195	26	13.3	116	17	14.7
1995	184	25	13.6	108	14	13.0
1998	172	22	12.8	99	14	14.1
2001	173	32	18.5	102	12	11.8
2004	177	22	12.4	102	13	12.7
2008	171	30	17.5	104	16	15.4
Situation as of Jan. 2010	--	--	--	103	17	16.5

Source: *Office of the Chief Electoral Officer of New Brunswick; N.B. Department of Local Government.*

Representation of Women and Men Among Candidates and Elected Representatives, N.B., 1982 – 2010

• Women remain seriously underrepresented among decision-makers at the local, provincial and national levels.

• Only 13% of the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick were women in January 2010, down from the late 1990s high of 18% and the lowest proportion among the provinces. A lone woman was elected from New Brunswick's ten federal ridings in 2008. Women have a stronger standing in municipal government in New Brunswick.

• Nationally, the proportion of women Members of Parliament has been stalled at about 1 in 5 for the past 15 years. In late 2009, Canada ranked 47th among 187 countries for proportion of women elected to the national government (lower or single house). Many developing countries have surpassed Canada in the last decade: in 1999, Canada came in 20th.

Ranking by % women elected to national parliaments, Canada & selected countries, 2009

1. Rwanda 56%
2. Sweden 47%
6. Argentina 42%
15. Belgium 35%
31. Tunisia 28%
47. Canada 22%
58. U.K. 20%
64. France 18%
71. U.S. 17%
129. Lebanon 3%

Source: *Inter-Parliamentary Union (as of November 30, 2009).*

Women as % of municipal and provincial elected officials (Canadian average)

Mayors 15% (Sept. 2009)
Councillors 24% (Sept. 2009)

Members of provincial/territorial Legislatures
24% (Nov. 2009)

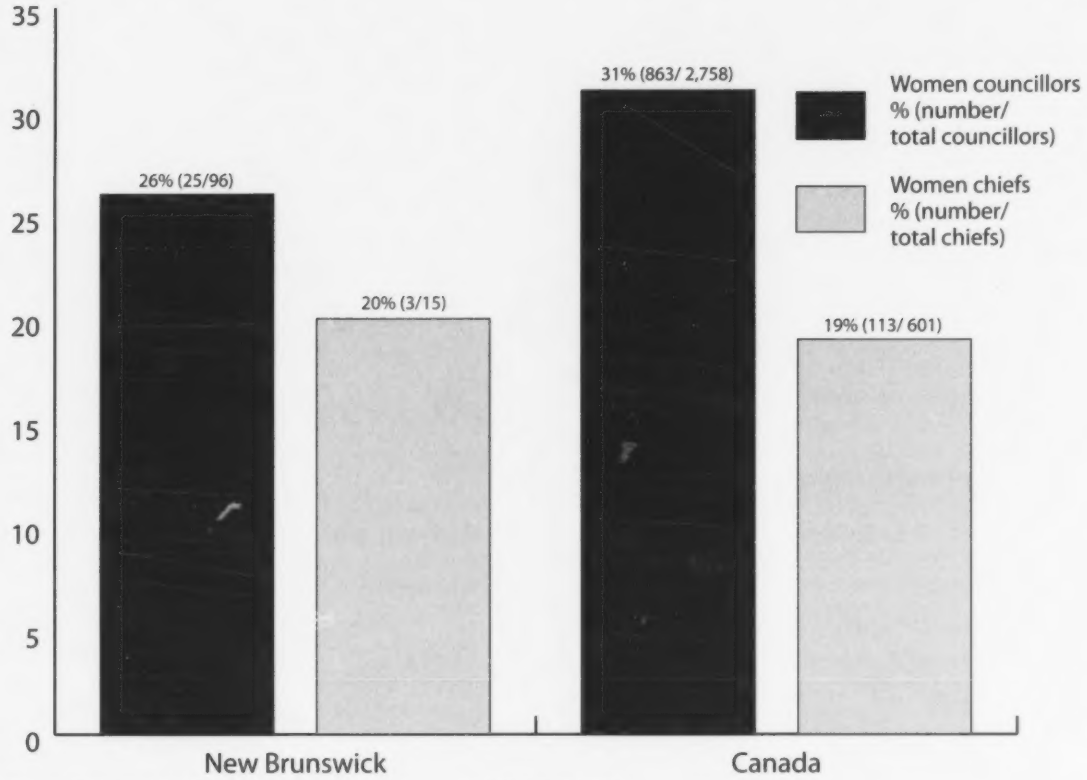
Highest: Manitoba at 32%
Lowest: Yukon, Nunavut at 11%

Source: *Federation of Canadian Municipalities; Parliament of Canada, Women in Provincial & Territorial Legislatures.*

Did you know?

The United Nations and the Inter-Parliamentary Union consider 30% the minimum proportion of women needed in a political body to have a significant impact on the work of government.

2. Representation of Women Among First Nations Chiefs and Councillors, New Brunswick and Canada, 2010



Source: *Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development (as of January 4, 2010).*

• The proportion of Aboriginal women in band governments compares favourably with the female presence in municipal government, in New Brunswick and in Canada. In early 2010, in the elected band governments of New Brunswick's 15 First Nations communities, women made up 26% of the councillors and 20% of the chiefs, slightly below the 2007 standing but an improvement compared to 1990.

• Canada-wide, the proportion of female band councillors is slightly higher than in New Brunswick, with about the same proportion of chiefs as in New Brunswick.

N.B. First Nations women were...

14% of band councilors (11 / 77), none of the 15 chiefs in 1990.

29% of band councilors (28 / 97) and 27% of chiefs (4 / 15) in 2007.

Source: *Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development.*

• As of January 2010, a female chief heads up the New Brunswick Aboriginal Peoples Council, an organization representing status and non-status Aboriginal people who live off-reserve in the province.

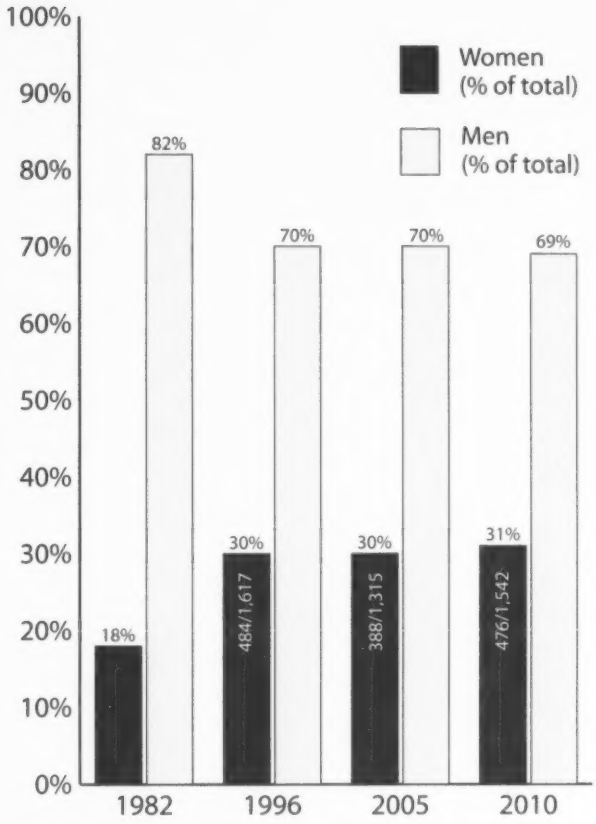
Did you know?

Aboriginal women living in First Nations communities throughout Canada have only been allowed to hold office on band councils or vote in band elections since 1951, following changes to the federal Indian Act.

The first female band councilor in New Brunswick, Irene Bernard, was elected to the Tobique council in November 1951. Agnes Sanipass of Bouctouche First Nation became New Brunswick's first woman elected chief in 1967.

Source: *NB ACSW, Celebrating Achievers.*

3. Representation of Women and Men on Provincial-Government-Appointed Agencies, Boards and Commissions, N.B., 1982, 1996, 2005 and 2010



Note: Some members appointed by ministerial authority are not included since Departments do not have to provide this information to the Executive Council Office database. Members on some boards and commissions are designated by legislation or are appointed from names provided by bodies other than the provincial government.

Source: *1982: Survey by Advisory Council on the Status of Women using government lists; Dec. 1996: N.B. Department of Finance; Dec. 2005 & Jan. 2010: N.B. Executive Council Office.*

Did you know?

Agencies, boards and commissions operate at arms-length from government departments, providing policy advice to decision-makers and carrying out important regulatory and administrative functions in areas ranging from human rights to regional economic development.

- Women still do not get an equal share of appointments to New Brunswick's agencies, boards and commissions. Women's overall representation on these bodies has hovered around 30% for the past 15 years, up from 18% in 1982.

- Serious gender imbalances persist on a number of boards of interest to women, particularly ones dealing with economic development, natural resources and employment. Women are better represented on bodies dealing with health, education and social welfare matters.

Women as % of appointees to selected N.B. agencies, boards & commissions, 2010

N.B. Research and Productivity Council
8% (1/12; 14% in 1996)

N.B. Police Commission
11% (1/9; 50% in 1996)

Advisory Committee of the Political Process Financing Act 13% (1/8; 20% in 1996)

Energy and Utilities Board 20% (2/10)

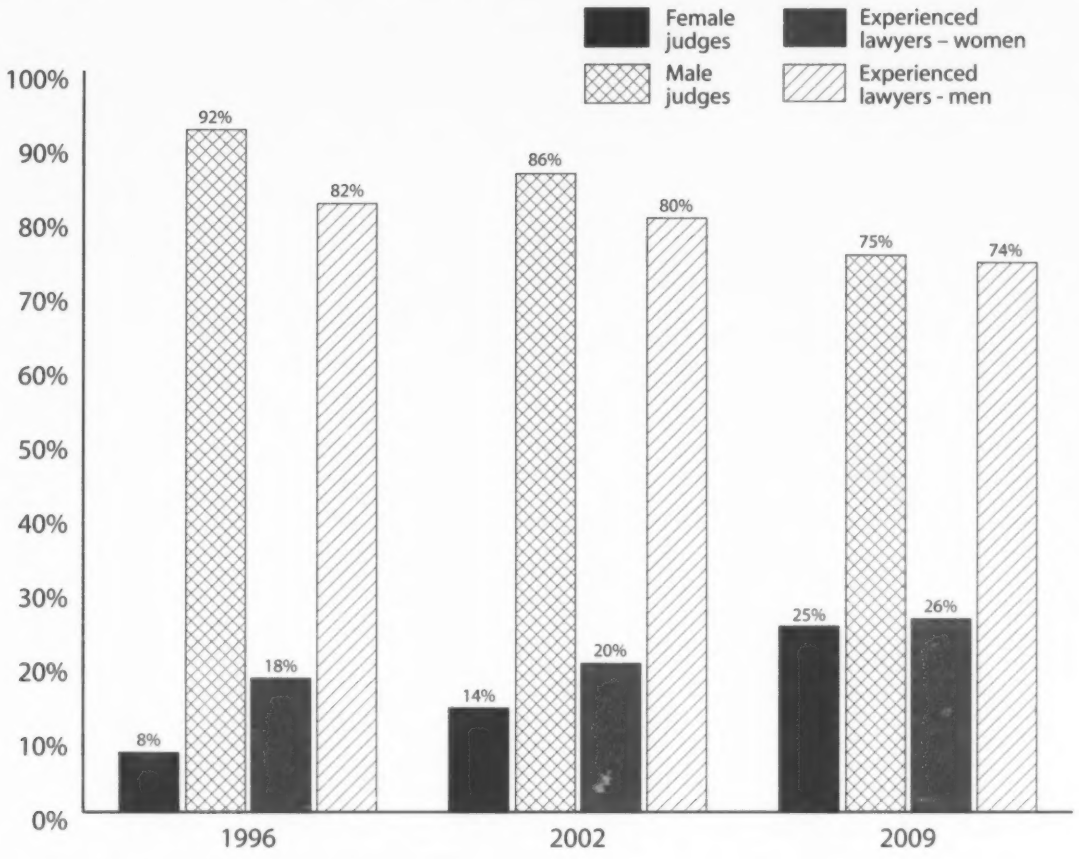
Workplace Health, Safety and Compensation Commission Board of Directors 25% (3/12; 22% in 1996)

Regional Health Authority "A" 76% (13/17)

Regional Health Authority "B"/Horizon Health Network 47% (8/17)

Source: *N.B. Executive Council Office (as of Jan. 18, 2010).*

4. Representation of Women and Men Among Provincially Appointed Judges and Among Lawyers with 10 Years Experience, N.B., 1996, 2002 and 2009



Source: *N.B. Department of Justice; Law Society of N.B.*

• Although women's representation among judges has increased significantly over the last fifteen years, three in four of New Brunswick's provincially and federally appointed judges were still men in late 2009. Canada-wide averages for women judges are slightly higher.

• A growing pool of practicing women lawyers in New Brunswick have 10 years or more experience, the minimum required for appointment to the bench. At the end of 2009, 214 female lawyers had the minimum years' experience, up from 153 in 2002.

Women as % of federally appointed judges, N.B. & Canada, 2009

New Brunswick 26% (12% in 1996)
Canadian average, other provinces 33%

Supreme Court of Canada 44%
Federal Court of Appeal 27%
Federal Court 24%
Tax Court of Canada 20%

Source: *Office of the Commissioner for Federal Judicial Affairs Canada (as of 1st December 2009); N.B. Department of Justice (as of Jan. 2010).*

Women as % of provincially appointed judges, Canada, 2009

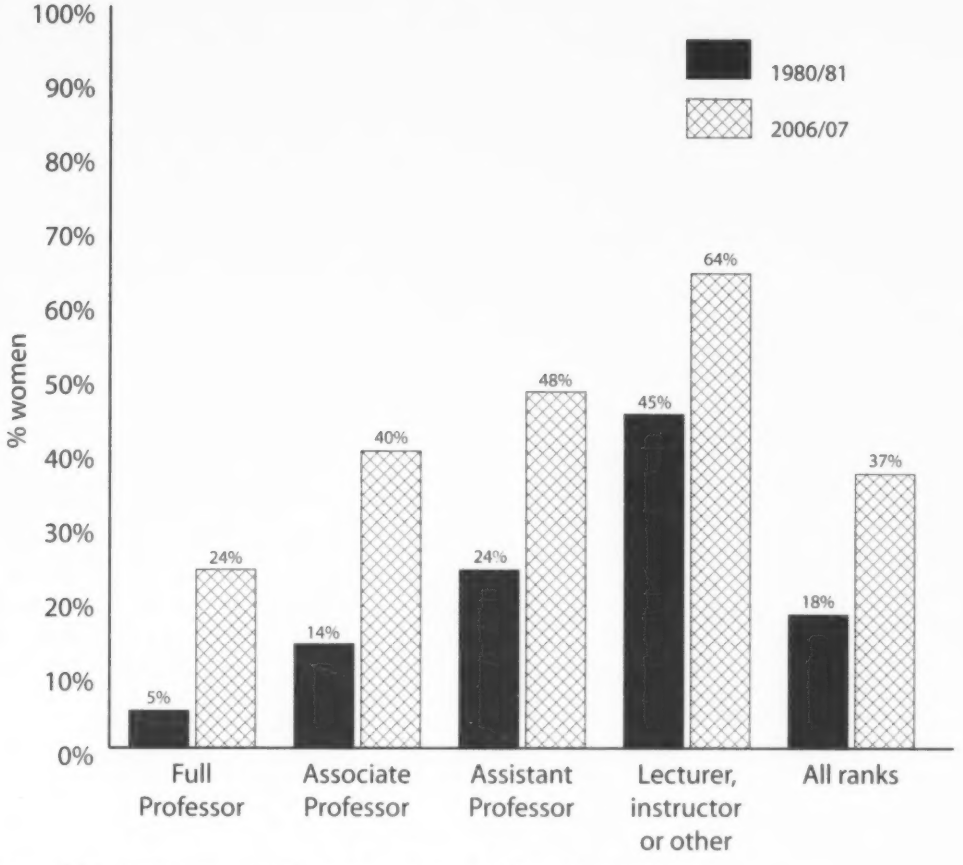
Canadian average 27%

Lowest Newfoundland & Labrador, at 14%

Highest Manitoba, at 43%

Source: *Canadian Bar Association (as of 23 December 2009).*

5. Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Academic Rank, N.B., 1980/81 and 2006/07



Source: *Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics, University and College Academic Staff System.*

• Women have made significant inroads into university teaching over the past 30 years. In 2006/07, they were 37% of the full-time teaching staff in New Brunswick universities, up from 18% in 1980/81. The national average is slightly lower.

• However, disparities persist within the academic workforce. Women are still concentrated in the entry-level and intermediate faculty ranks (Lecturer, Assistant & Associate Professor) and continue to be seriously underrepresented in university disciplines like engineering, mathematics and the physical sciences.

• Women's share of senior administrative positions in the N.B. public school system has increased steadily over the last ten years. They now account for more than half of the principal and vice-principals.

• Instructors in New Brunswick's Community Colleges still cluster along gender lines, teaching courses preparing for male or female dominated jobs.

Women as % of full-time university teachers by academic rank, Canada, 2006/07

Full professor 20% (5% in 1980/81)
Associate professor 36% (13% in 1980/81)
Assistant professor 43% (23% in 1980/81)
Lecturer, Instructor or other 53% (35% in 1980/81)
All ranks 33% (15% in 1980/81)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Centre for Education Statistics, University and College Academic Staff System.*

Representation of Women Among Full-Time University Professors by Academic Rank, N.B., 1980/81 and 2006/07

Women as % of N.B. public school administrators and educators, 2007/08

Principals 55% (28% in 1995/96)

Vice-Principals 59% (38% in 1995/96)

Teachers 77% (73% in 1999/2000)

Guidance Counsellors 66% (59% in 1999/2000)

Psychologists, Psychometrists & Social Workers 77% (67% in 1999/2000)

Source: *N.B. Department of Education, Education Outline, 2008/09, 1996/97, 2000/01.*

Women as % of N.B. Community College instructors, 2009

40% all programs, English & French campuses (39% in 2003)

3% Trades, Technology, Engineering & Natural Resource Development courses

87% Health Care, Social Services & Early Childhood Education courses.

Source: *Compilation based on lists from N.B. Department of Postsecondary Education, Training and Labour.*

Women as % of full-time university teachers by selected disciplines, N.B. & Canada, 2006/07

Engineering & Applied Sciences
N.B. 9% (3% in 1980/81)
Canada 12% (1% in 1983/84)

Mathematics & Physical Sciences
N.B. 19% (8% in 1980/81)
Canada 16% (5% in 1983/84)

Education
N.B. 44% (26% in 1980/81)
Canada 51% (25% in 1983/84)

Humanities
N.B. 44% (21% in 1980/81)
Canada 42% (19% in 1983/84)

Source: *Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission; Statistics Canada/Canadian Association of University Teachers.*

? Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Female and Male Adult Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/04 - 2007/08

Sentence / Number (% of all adult females or males under supervision)		Probation	Conditional Sentence	Incarcerated	Total – adult offenders under supervision	Women as % of adult offenders under supervision
2003/04	F	298 (44%)	103 (15%)	283 (41%)	684 (100%)	12%
	M	1,441 (28%)	512 (10%)	3,135 (62%)	5,088 (100%)	
2004/05	F	307 (45%)	109 (16%)	273 (40%)	689 (100%)	12%
	M	1,485 (30%)	525 (11%)	2,960 (60%)	4,970 (100%)	
2005/06	F	320 (41%)	114 (15%)	340 (44%)	774 (100%)	13%
	M	1,327 (26%)	552 (11%)	3,184 (63%)	5,063 (100%)	
2006/07	F	314 (37%)	110 (13%)	416 (50%)	840 (100%)	14%
	M	1,486 (29%)	503 (10%)	3,220 (62%)	5,209 (100%)	
2007/08	F	317 (38%)	131 (16%)	376 (46%)	824 (100%)	14%
	M	1,389 (26%)	463 (9%)	3,391 (65%)	5,243 (100%)	

Note: With a sentence of probation, the offender is subject to supervision in the community. The conditional sentence option also allows offenders to serve their time in the community, but any breach of conditions may result in the offender being sent to jail.

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

• The number of women aged 18 years and over in the New Brunswick correctional system has grown in recent years, but they still make up only 14% of all adult offenders in 2007/08.

• Women are less likely than men to spend time in jail and more often receive conditional sentences or probation under community supervision in New Brunswick. Similar patterns are noted for other provincial/territorial correctional services. The proportion of women in the federal prison system is 6% versus 11% in provincial/territorial jails, since far more men commit the serious crimes of violence that result in federal sentences of over 2 years.

• Female prisoners in New Brunswick face particular challenges, especially when they are locked up far from their children and other family members. In 2007/08, nearly 90% of the 376 incarcerated women served their time in the Saint John Regional Correctional Centre. The 317 women on probation, by contrast, were under the supervision of probation offices located in communities throughout the province, from Shippagan to St. Stephen.

• Compared to their male counterparts, female offenders are more likely serving time for property crimes and less often convicted of violent crimes. Fraud and theft worth $5,000 or less were the top two offences for women offenders in New Brunswick in 2007/08, while common assault and uttering threats ranked first and third on men's list. Similar trends are noted for Canada.

Women as % of adult offenders serving provincial/territorial and federal sentences, Canada, 2006/07

Prison - provincial/territorial: 11%

Prison – federal: 6%

Probation (prov/terr.): 18%

Conditional sentence (prov/terr.): 18%

Note: *Canadian averages exclude P.E.I. and Nunavut.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey & Juristat.*

Female and Male Adult Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/04 - 2007/08

Top 10 offences, adult offenders in provincial correctional system, N.B., 2007/08

Women

1. Theft $5,000 or under (159)
2. Fraud (87)
3. Common assault – level 1 (82)
4. Failure to comply with order (54)
5. Breach of probation (38)
6. Break & enter (29)
7. Cannabis trafficking (24)
8. Assault with weapon causing bodily harm - level 2 (21)
9. Impaired driving (20)
10. Assault against peace/public officer (18)

Men

1. Common assault – level 1 (513)
2. Theft $5,000 or under (379)
3. Utter threats (322)
4. Breach of probation (295)
5. Impaired driving (265)
6. Break & enter (248)
7. Failure to comply with order (224)
8. Assault with weapon causing bodily harm - level 2 (222)
9. Driving while prohibited (Prov.) (95)
10. Driving while prohibited (Fed.) (89)

Note: *Based on the most serious offence identified for each offender, who may be charged with multiple offences. Number of offenders in brackets.*

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

Incarcerated adult offenders by sentence length, probation office location and detention centre, N.B., 2007/08

Sentence length (days):
1 - 90 317 women; 2,810 men
91 - 180 37 women; 364 men
181 - 365 18 women; 171 men
366 - 540 4 women; 37 men
541 - 730 0 women; 9 men

Detention centres:
Saint John Regional: 324 women, 1,343 men
Madawaska: 46 women, 555 men
Moncton: 6 women, 1,204 men
Bathurst: 0 women, 220 men
Dalhousie: 0 women, 14 men
Miramichi: 0 women, 48 men

Probation office locations:
Bathurst 18 women, 60 men
Bouctouche 15 women, 83 men
Campbellton 14 women, 83 men
Edmundston 14 women, 48 men
Fredericton 52 women, 215 men
Grand Falls 9 women, 60 men
Miramichi 18 women, 58 men
Moncton 81 women, 355 men
Saint John 46 women, 203 men
Shippagan 11 women, 68 men
St. Stephen 9 women, 71 men
Woodstock 22 women, 58 men

Note: *Provincial jail terms are less than 2 years.*

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

2. Female and Male Adult Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Age, Ethnicity and Education Level, N.B., 2007/08

	Women - all sentence types (% of female offenders)	Men - all sentence types (% of male offenders)
18-29 years	353 (43%)	2,336 (44%)
30-39 years	244 (30%)	1,386 (26%)
40 years & over	227 (27%)	1,521 (29%)
Aboriginal	114 (14%)	396 (8%)
Non-Aboriginal	710 (86%)	4,947 (92%)
Less than high school	104 (17%)	899 (21%)
High school	419 (67%)	2,877 (66%)
College, Community College or Trade school	70 (11%)	433 (10%)
University	33 (5%)	126 (3%)

Note: Education refers to level reached, but not necessarily completed. Percentages for education level exclude the significant number indicated as unknown, as well as the few "alternate education" cases.

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

• Adult offenders in New Brunswick's correctional system are younger than the general adult population. In 2007/08, more than four in ten female offenders and as many of their male counterparts were under the age of 30, about double this age group's representation among adult New Brunswickers.

• Education levels are lower among adult offenders than other New Brunswickers. Eight in ten female offenders and nearly nine in ten male offenders - when educational levels are known - have not gone beyond high school, including a startling number who may only have attended elementary or middle school (Grade 8 or less). By contrast, about half of women and men in New Brunswick have pursued some form of education or training past high school.

• Aboriginal people and especially Aboriginal women continue to be largely over-represented among adult offenders under supervision in New Brunswick and across Canada. Only 2% of adult females in New Brunswick are Aboriginal, but 14% of women serving a provincial sentence in 2007/08 were Aboriginal, up from 12% in 2003/04. Fifty of these Aboriginal women were in jail, representing 13% of female prisoners. Aboriginal men accounted for 8% of the total male offender population and were 7% of male prisoners, compared to their 2% representation among New Brunswick men. In other provinces and territories and among federally sentenced offenders, the over-representation of Aboriginal women is even more pronounced. In 2006, fully one-quarter of women in federal prisons were Aboriginal, yet they made up only 3% of the Canadian female population.

Over-representation of Aboriginal women and men in correctional systems, Canada

Aboriginal women and men as % of all adult females or males serving provincial/ territorial sentences (coverage excluding N.L., P.E.I., N.B., Alta., N.W.T. & Nunavut):

1998/99 ♀ 17% ♂ 13%
2003/04 ♀ 21% ♂ 17%
2007/08 ♀ 24% ♂ 17%

% of Aboriginal women among federally sentenced women, Canada:

1997: 15%
2006: 25%

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Correctional Services Survey & Integrated Correctional Services Survey.

3. Female and Male Youth Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/04 - 2007/08

		Probation	Deferred custody & supervision	Open custody	Secure custody	Total – youth offenders under supervision	Females as % of youth offenders under supervision
2003/04	F	66 (47%)	21 (15%)	30 (22%)	22 (16%)	139 (100%)	18%
	M	361 (57%)	90 (14%)	78 (12%)	100 (16%)	629 (100%)	
2004/05	F	76 (57%)	17 (13%)	17 (13%)	23 (17%)	133 (100%)	17%
	M	354 (54%)	90 (14%)	113 (17%)	97 (15 %)	654 (100%)	
2005/06	F	93 (52%)	32 (18%)	26 (15%)	26 (15%)	177 (100%)	20%
	M	381 (56%)	113 (16%)	70 (10%)	119 (17%)	686 (100%)	
2006/07	F	67 (54%)	14 (11%)	18 (14%)	25 (20%)	124 (100%)	18%
	M	336 (60%)	77(14%)	67 (12%)	78 (14%)	558 (100%)	
2007/08	F	90 (59%)	23 (15%)	14 (9%)	25(16%)	152 (100%)	21%
	M	324(58%)	93 (17%)	57 (10%)	82 (15%)	556 (100%)	

Note:
-Deferred Custody and Supervision is similar to the adult conditional sentence, allowing the young person to serve the sentence in the community on conditions, any breach of which may result in the youth being sent to custody.
-The open custody option is for youth considered a minimal safety risk to the community who may serve their time in a community based residential facility.
-The secure custody sentence is for youth considered a safety risk to the community or in need of closer supervision and is served in a youth detention facility.

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

- Females in youth correctional services continue to account for a larger proportion of offenders than do females in the adult system. In 2007/08, one in five New Brunswick offenders aged 12 to 17 years was female versus one in seven adult offenders. Since the introduction of the Youth Criminal Justice Act in 2003 - with its emphasis on the use of community-based and non-custodial options for youth who commit non-violent and minor offences - there has been an increase in the use of probation and a decline in open custody sentences for female youth.

- The proportion of Aboriginal young people among youth offenders remains much higher than their share of the general population in New Brunswick and across Canada. In 2007/08, 9% of female young offenders and 8% of their male counterparts were Aboriginal, double their representation among young New Brunswickers. The over-representation of Aboriginal youth is even more pronounced in other provincial/territorial correctional services compared to their 6% share of the Canadian youth population.

- The most common offences committed by female youth include crimes against property, breaches to the youth sentencing act as well as common assault. Male youth are more likely to be serving time for more serious crimes against the person such as sexual assault and assault with a weapon causing bodily harm.

Female and Male Youth Offenders in the Provincial Correctional System by Sentence, N.B., 2003/04 - 2007/08

Females as % of youth admitted to provincial/territorial correctional services, 2003/04 & 2007/08

Probation:
2003/04 22%
2007/08 24%

Sentenced custody:
2003/04 16%
2007/08 17%

Note: *Sentenced custody average excludes P.E.I., Quebec & Nunavut; Probation average excludes same and N.S. & N.W.T.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Youth Custody and Community Services Survey & Integrated Correctional Services Survey, Summary table.*

Aboriginal females and males as % of youth offenders under supervision, N.B. & provincial/territorial average, 2003/04 & 2007/08

All sentence types:
2003/04
F: 9% of all female youth offenders
M: 6% of all male youth offenders

2007/08
F: 9% of all female youth offenders
M: 8% of all male youth offenders

In secure or open custody:
2003/04 **F:** 6% **M:** 6%
2007/08 **F:** 3% **M:** 13%

Probation or deferred custody & supervision:
2003/04 **F:** 11% **M:** 6%
2007/08 **F:** 12% **M:** 7%

Provincial/territorial correctional services average (both sexes):
Sentenced custody: 28% in 2003/04; 33% in 2007/08.
Probation: 18% in 2003/04; 21% in 2007/08.

Note: *Sentenced custody average excludes P.E.I., Quebec & Nunavut; Probation average excludes same and N.S. & N.W.T.*

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

Top 10 offences, youth offenders under supervision, N.B., 2007/08

Female
1. Youth Criminal Justice Act (36)
2. Common assault – level 1 (33)
3. Theft $5,000 or under (15)
4. Fail to comply with order (11)
5. Utter threats (8)
6. Break & enter (7)
7. Mischief $5,000 or under (5)
8. Fraud (4)
9. Attempts/conspiracies or accessories (2)
10. Offences ranging from Cannabis – possession to Assault with weapon causing bodily harm (1)

Male
1. Youth Criminal Justice Act (77)
2. Break & enter (76)
3. Common assault – level 1 (74)
4. Theft $5,000 or under (58)
5. Assault with weapon causing bodily harm (47)
6. Utter threats (46)
7. Possess stolen property (23)
8. Fail to comply with order (20)
9. Mischief $5,000 or under (19)
10. Sexual assault – level 1 (12)

Note: *Based on the most serious offence identified for each offender, who may be charged with multiple offences.*

Source: *N.B. Department of Public Safety, Community and Correctional Services.*

? Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 92.

1. Woman Abuse Incidents Reported to N.B. Police Forces, 1998 – 2008

	1998	2000	2002	2004	2006	2007	2008
No. of alleged woman abuse incidents reported to police	904	932	876	879	N/A	N/A	N/A
Founded incidents of woman abuse	890	919	873	877	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of charges recommended by police	644	662	673	627	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of incidents cleared by charge	600	589	612	582	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of accused appearing in Provincial Court	496	543	507	451	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of offenders sentenced (pled or found guilty; includes some awaiting sentencing)	280	265	261	211	N/A	N/A	N/A
No. of offenders sentenced to jail	95	68	51	48	N/A	N/A	N/A
Average length of jail term for offenders sentenced to jail (not time served)	73 days	92 days	83 days	112 days	152 days	147 days	138 days

Note: "Woman abuse" is defined as incidents where women in an intimate relationship - marriage, common-law or close friend/dating (including teenage victims) - were alleged victims of criminal offences including murder, attempted murder, sexual assault, forcible confinement, common assault, uttering threats, criminal harassment and discharge of a firearm with intent.
N/A: Data not available.

Source: *Interdepartmental Working Group on Family Violence Statistics/ N.B. Department of Public Safety New Brunswick Family Violence Criminal Justice Statistical Report, 1998 – 2004; N.B. Department of Justice and Consumer Affairs.*

• Special order data from Statistics Canada on the total number of police-reported incidents were not provided in time to be included in this report. Since discontinuing its annual family violence statistical report in 2005, the New Brunswick government no longer routinely tracks this information.

• According to data provided by New Brunswick's Department of Justice, the average length of jail term for offenders convicted of woman abuse in 2008 was 138 days, up from 73 days in 1998. Information on other types of sentences was formerly published in the government's now defunct family violence report.

• Between 1975 and 2004, 52 women and 7 men were killed by their current or ex-spouse in New Brunswick, according to spousal homicide data compiled by Statistics Canada. The number would be significantly higher if all intimate relationships and all secondary victims (children, new partners or other family members caught in the crossfire or killed to punish the spouse) were included.

• More than a thousand women each year, many of them accompanied by children, stay in New Brunswick's 13 transition houses, second-stage housing and other residential facilities that shelter female victims of violence.

Woman Abuse Incidents Reported to N.B. Police Forces, 1998 – 2008

Measuring violence against women

A complete and accurate picture of intimate partner and sexual violence remains beyond our grasp. These forms of abuse are the most underreported of all crimes. Fear and shame still keep far too many victims from going to the police.

But the failure to prioritize data collection and analysis also stands in the way. Despite improvements in public awareness and victims' services, tracking and diffusion of information on police-reported incidents and court outcomes remain woefully inadequate.

What we choose to study and how we do it also limits our understanding of the problem. Statistics Canada undercounts intimate partner violence by using a definition of "spouse" that excludes dating relationships and extramarital lovers. Valuable qualitative information can be gathered through interviews, questionnaires, and surveys, but language and the lack of culturally sensitive techniques may restrict the participation of disadvantaged groups.

Women and children admitted to transitional housing facilities serving victims of violence, N.B.

2007/08 1,352 women, 726 children

2005/06 1,447 women, 757 children

2003/04 1,012 women, 744 children

1999/2000 1,038 women, 840 children

1992/93 1,117 women, 1,110 children

Source: Statistics Canada, Transition Home Survey

Spousal homicides, N.B. & Canada

Number of victims, cumulative totals, 1975-2004:

N.B. 52 female victims, 7 male victims

Canada 2,178 female victims, 638 male victims

Canada, 2005 – 2008: 214 female victims, 64 male victims

Note: Includes married, common-law, separated, divorced & since 1997, current and former same-sex spouses, but no dating or extramarital relationships, nor any secondary victims caught in the crossfire or killed to punish the spouse.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Homicide Survey.*

Spousal violence incidents reported to police, Canada, 2007

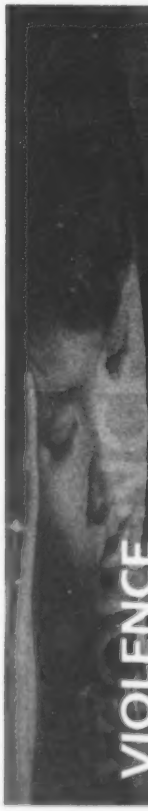
Number of incidents (victims 15 years & over):
Female victims 33,227 or 83% of all spousal victims
Male victims 6,938

Rates per 100,000 population:
Female victims 305 / 100,000
Male victims 67 / 100,000

Spousal violence as % of all violent crimes:
20% of all violent crimes against female victims
4% of all violent crimes against male victims

Note: "Spousal violence" refers to violence committed by legally married, common-law, separated and divorced partners. Data are not nationally representative, as not all police forces are covered.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Family Violence in Canada: A Statistical Profile, 2009.*



2. Difference in Perceptions of Violence Against Women, Aboriginal and Non Aboriginal Persons, Findings from the New Brunswick Attitudinal Survey, 2009

Of 111 Aboriginal New Brunswickers, 18 years & over, surveyed:	**Of 483 non-Aboriginal New Brunswickers, 18 years & over, surveyed:**
72% were *very* concerned about violence against women	**48%** were *very* concerned about violence against women
81% were *very* concerned about child abuse	**68%** were *very* concerned about child abuse
72% were *very* concerned about elder abuse	**56%** were *very* concerned about elder abuse
75% were *very or somewhat* concerned about their own and their family's safety (**52%** were *very* concerned).	**53%** were *very or somewhat* concerned about their own and their family's safety (**22%** were *very* concerned).

Note: Telephone survey using a random and proportionate sample of the population 18 years and over. Survey found little or no difference between the responses of women and men on the selected questions.

Source: *Attitudinal Survey on Violence Against Women, Harris/Decima Research (2009) for Government of New Brunswick's Executive Council Office.*

• The public opinion survey commissioned in 2009 by the New Brunswick government offers a rare glimpse into Aboriginal perceptions of violence against women. Aboriginal respondents showed higher levels of concern than the general population about violence against women, elder and child abuse. A little over half of the Aboriginal people surveyed also said they were very concerned about their own and their family's safety, compared to only about one in five other New Brunswickers.

• Few statistics are currently available to gauge the frequency or the impact of violence against Aboriginal women in New Brunswick, but national data shows that violence is much more widespread and severe among Aboriginal women than other women in Canada.

Violence Against Aboriginal Women, Canada

Experienced spousal violence in the 5 years before the 2004 General Social Survey:
24% of Aboriginal women
7% of non-Aboriginal women

Of those who experienced abuse, said they were beaten or choked, had a gun or knife used against them, or were sexually assaulted:
54% of Aboriginal female victims
37% of non-Aboriginal female victims

Spousal homicide rates, 1997-2000:
Aboriginal female victims: **4.6 per 100,000 spouses**
Non-Aboriginal female victims: **0.6 per 100,000 spouses**

Non-spousal, non-family homicides, 1997-2004:
Killed by strangers:
11% of female Aboriginal homicide victims
6% of female non-Aboriginal homicide victims

Killed by acquaintances:
35% of female Aboriginal homicide victims
18% of female non-Aboriginal homicide victims.

Source: Statistics Canada, *Measuring Violence Against Women, Statistical Trends 2006.*

3. Selected Results of New Brunswick Attitudinal Surveys on Violence Against Women, 2002 and 2009

In 2009: ***Survey of 594 New Brunswickers,*** ***18 years & over:***	***In 2002:*** ***Survey of 458 New Brunswickers,*** ***18 years & over:***
23% of women and **34%** of men agreed that "Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner."	**20%** of women and **31%** of men agreed that "Violence against women often happens because the woman is really provoking it by nagging or criticizing her partner."
27% said it is not a crime for a husband to rape his wife. - 65 years & over 49% - Francophones 48% - Anglophones 21% - Rural 32% - Urban 20%	**35%** said it is not a crime for a husband to rape his wife.
42% said it is not a crime for a man to slap his girlfriend around because she flirted with another man. - 65 years & over 57% - Francophones 74% - Anglophones 33% - North 70% - Other regions 30% - 43%	**48%** said it is not a crime for a man to slap his girlfriend around because she flirted with another man.
53% said it is not a crime for a husband to slap his wife on the face after an argument. - 65 years & over 74% - Francophones 63% - Rural 57% - North 71%	**59%** said it is not a crime for a husband to slap his wife on the face after an argument.
72% said it is not a crime for a father to slap his 6-year-old daughter on the face because she broke a vase. - Men 77% - Women 68% - Francophones 83% - Anglophones 69% - East 68% - North 82%	**79%** said it is not a crime for a father to slap his 6-year-old daughter on the face because she broke a vase.

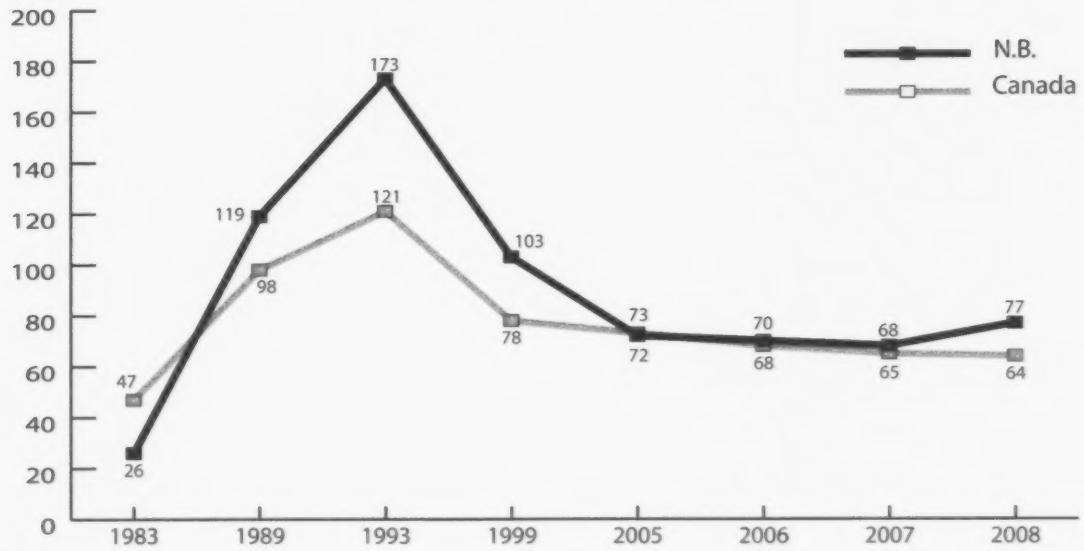
Note: Telephone survey using a random and proportionate sample of the population 18 years and over. Survey found little or no difference between the responses of women and men on the selected questions, unless otherwise indicated.

Source: *Attitudinal Survey on Violence Against Women, Decima Research (2002) & Harris/Decima Research (2009) for Government of New Brunswick's Executive Council Office.*

• New Brunswickers who participated in a recent public opinion survey commissioned by the New Brunswick government expressed some startling views on the causes and seriousness of violence against women. In 2009, more than one in five women and more than one in three men aged 18 years and over said that women often provoke violence by nagging or criticizing their partner, a larger proportion than what was found in the 2002 baseline survey.

• When asked about four violent scenarios ranging from sexual assault to child abuse, surprising numbers of survey respondents said the acts did not constitute crimes. Modest improvement is noted for the general population compared to the 2002 survey results on these questions. Little or no difference between the sexes was noted for three of the situations, but the 2009 survey identified significant variations by age, language and region.

4. Sexual Assault Incidents Reported to Police per 100,000 Population, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2008



Note: Includes sexual assaults on male and female, child and adult.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.*

• New Brunswick's rate of sexual assaults reported to the police has been higher than the Canadian average every year but one since the late 1980s. In 2008, there were 572 reported incidents in N.B., for a rate of 77 sexual assaults per 100,000 population (assaults on male and female, child and adult), compared to 64 per 100,000 for Canada overall.

• For more than two decades, large variations in the rates of sexual assaults reported to police have been noted among New Brunswick communities.

• The vast majority of sexual assaults still go unreported. National survey results show that sexual assault victims are far less likely than victims of other violent crimes to go to the police.

According to 2004 confidential telephone survey of Canadians 15 years & over ...

% of violent crime victims, females & males, who reported incident that occurred in past year to police:
8% of sexual assault victims
39% of physical assault victims
46% of robbery victims

Sexual assault rates:
35 per 1,000 females
7 per 1,000 males

Victims & accused in sexual assault incidents:
84% of victims are female
91% of the accused are male

Source: *Statistics Canada, 2004 General Social Survey.*

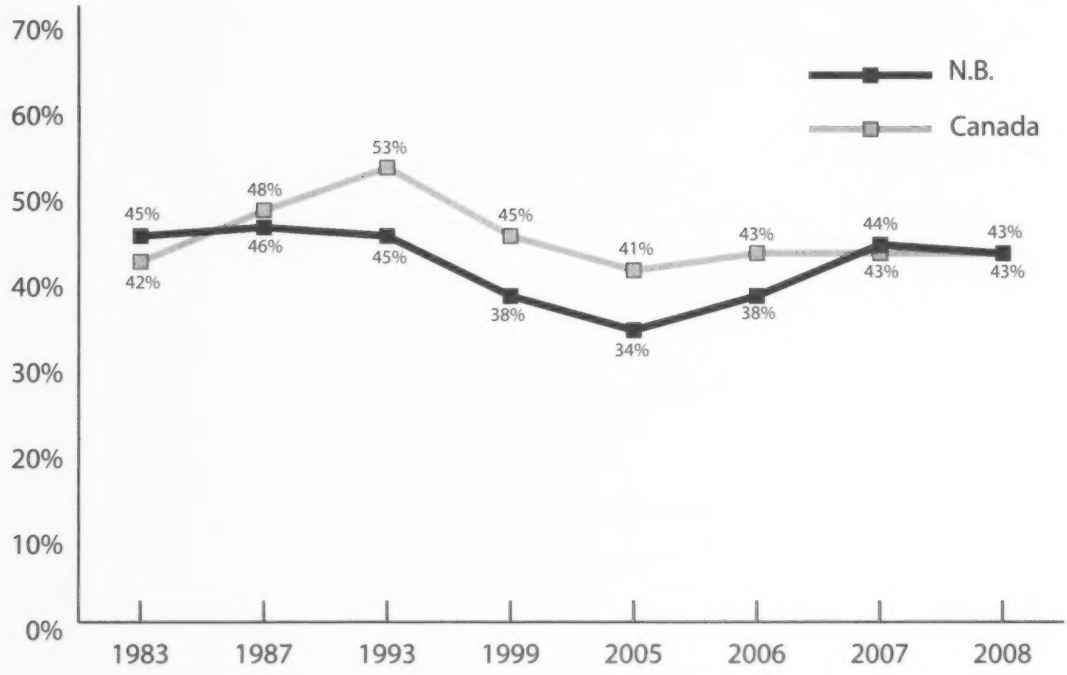
Sexual assault rates per 100,000 population, selected N.B. policing regions, 2008

50,000-80,000 population:
Oromocto RCMP Dist. 2 46
Acadian Peninsula 77
Fredericton 91 (18 in 1983)
Saint John (city) 141 (39 in 1983)

5,000 – 15,000 population:
Beresford/Nigadoo/Petit-Rocher/Pointe Verte 69 (10 in 1983)
Bathurst 109 (42 in 1983)
Woodstock (municipal) 192 (19 in 1983)
Grand Falls (municipal) 213

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey custom tabulation.*

5. Percentage of Sexual Assault Reports Resulting in Charges, N.B. and Canada, 1983 – 2008



Note: Includes sexual assaults on male and female, child and adult.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey.*

• Less than half of reported sexual assaults result in charges in New Brunswick, as in Canada. Of the 572 sexual assaults reported to police in N.B. in 2008 (assaults of males and females, children and adults), only 248 or 43% resulted in charges, the same as the Canadian average.

• Of charges laid in New Brunswick sexual assault cases, more result in convictions than the national average. Unlike most provinces, N.B. has a screening process in which prosecutors, not police, decide if charges are to be laid, based on probability of conviction.

• The outcome of sexual assault reports varies widely within N.B. In 2008, the proportion of reported incidents that resulted in charges ranged from 13% in the city of Saint John to 100% in the rural southeast.

Sexual assault conviction rates for accused adult offenders, N.B. and Canada

2006/07: N.B. 58%; Canada 26%

2005/06: N.B. 56%; Canada 29%

2003/04: N.B. 52%; Canada 24%

2001/02: N.B. 56%; Canada 28%

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Court Survey.*

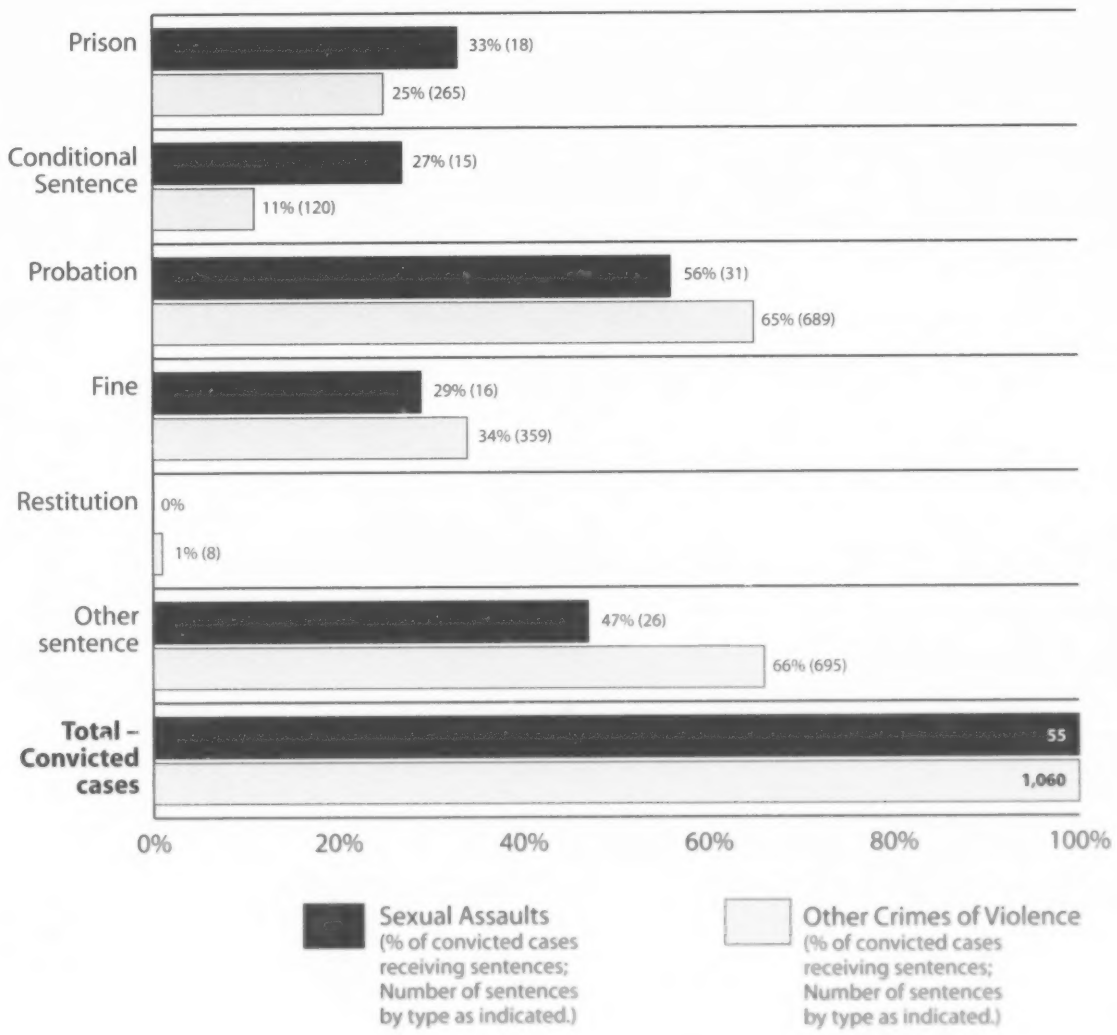
Regional variations in % of reported sexual assaults resulting in charges, N.B., 2008

Worse than the N.B. average:
Saint John (city) 13% (13/98)
Edmundston (municipal) 17% (1/6)
Fredericton (municipal) 29% (14/49)

Better than the N.B. average:
Shediac, Cap Pelé, Port Elgin (RCMP District 4): 100% (17/17)
Acadian Peninsula (RCMP Dist. 8) 68% (28/41)
Rothesay Regional 64% (7/11)
Moncton (Codiac Regional RCMP): 54% (37/68)

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Center for Justice Statistics, Uniform Crime Reporting Survey, custom tabulation.*

6. Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2006/07



Note:
- Cases can have more than one type of sentence, so the sentences/% will not add up to "total convicted cases"/100%.
- The conditional sentence option, available since 1996, allows offenders to serve their sentence in the community under supervision.
- "Other crimes of violence" include homicide, attempted murder, robbery, physical assault, other sexual offences, criminal harassment and uttering threats.
- "Other sentence" includes includes absolute and conditional discharges and suspended sentences.

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.*

Sentencing for Adult Offenders Convicted of Sexual Assault and Other Crimes of Violence, N.B., 2006/07

• There are differences between the sentences given to adults convicted of sexual assaults and those guilty of other violent crimes, in New Brunswick as in Canada. More than one in four (27%) adults convicted of sexual assault in New Brunswick in 2006/07 got a conditional sentence, compared to just 11% of offenders convicted of other crimes against the person. The higher use of conditional sentencing in sexual assault cases continues the trend of recent years. Nationally the conditional sentence option – originally not intended for serious personal injury offences - is used less frequently than in New Brunswick in sexual assault cases.

Use of conditional sentences and prison for adult offenders convicted of sexual assault and other crimes of violence, Canada, 2006/07

Of 1,382 sexual assaults, sentence was:
Conditional sentence in 16% of cases
Prison in 50% of cases

Of 44,428 other violent crimes:
Conditional sentence in 5% of cases
Prison in 32% of cases

Note: *Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and Nunavut are not included in the national data.*

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.*

Use of conditional sentences and prison for adult offenders convicted of sexual assault and other crimes of violence, N.B., 2001/02 – 2003/04

Conditional sentences, 2001/02:
39% of sexual assaults
12% of other violent crimes

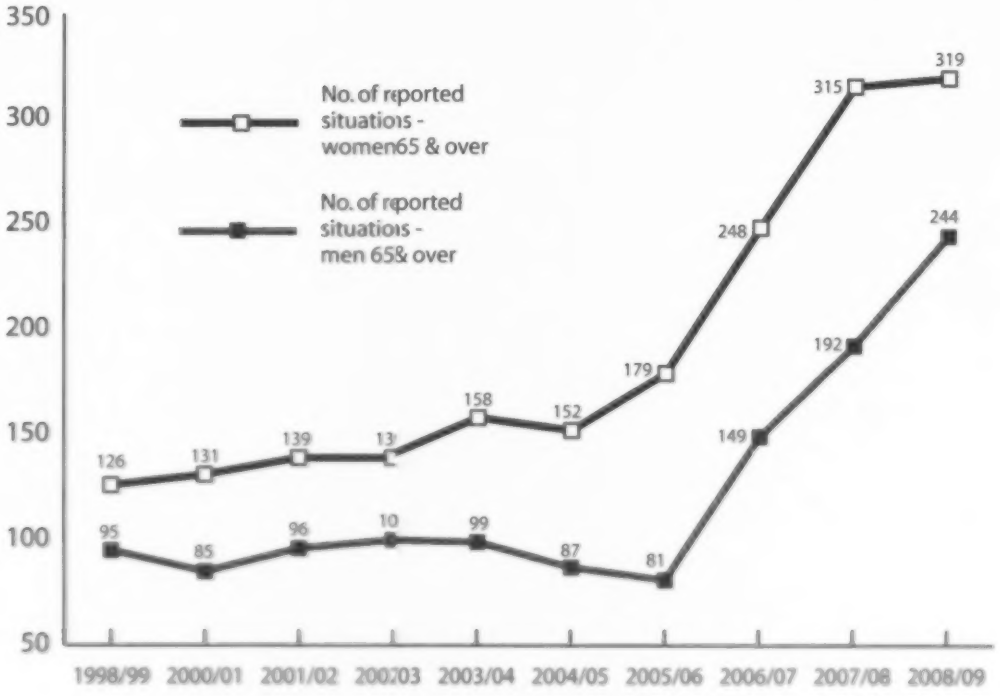
Conditional sentences, 2003/04:
34% of sexual assaults
12% of other violent crimes

Prison terms, 2001/02:
35% of sexual assaults
30% of other violent crimes

Prison terms, 2003/04:
34% of sexual assaults
28% of other violent crimes

Source: *Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Adult Criminal Court Survey.*

7. Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported To Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/99 – 2008/09



Source: *N.B. Department of Social Development, Adults with Disabilities and Senior Services Branch.*

• Senior women account for nearly 6 in 10 of the situations of elder abuse, neglect and self-neglect brought to the attention of New Brunswick Adult Protection services, reflecting the fact that women are just under 60% of the senior population. Reporting has increased dramatically since 1998: 319 women and 244 men were identified as vulnerable in 2008/09, up from 126 and 95 ten years earlier. Increased awareness among service providers and the public undoubtedly contributes to this trend, since there are few outreach services and no mandatory reporting of elder abuse and neglect in New Brunswick.

• National police-reported data shows that senior women remain far more likely than senior men to be abused by a member of their own family, most often by their current or former spouses. Family-perpetrated violent crimes range from homicide to extortion. Female seniors experienced a higher rate of common assault than their male counterparts, at 28 per 100,000 population versus 21 per 100,000 in 2007.

Elder Abuse, Neglect and Self-Neglect Reported To Adult Protection Services, N.B., 1998/99 – 2008/09

Senior victims of family violence, 65 years & over, Canada, 2007

Number of violent crimes reported to police, in which accused was family member:
Female victims 1,182 / 2,607 total, or 45%
(52 per 100,000 population)
Male victims 756 / 2,892 total, or 26%
(43 per 100,000 population)

Accused family member was...
Spouse/ex-spouse 384 female victims; 161 male victims
Child 357 female victims; 267 male victims
Extended family 204 female victims; 160 male victims
Sibling 154 female victims; 100 male victims
Parent 83 female victims; 68 male victims

Family-perpetrated violent crimes, by type of offence:
Common assault 638 female victims (28 per 100,000 population); 375 male victims (21 per 100,000)
Uttering threats 225 female victims; 145 male victims
Major assault 157 female victims; 148 male victims
Criminal harassment 66 female victims; 33 male victims
Kidnapping/forcible confinement 21 female victims; 9 male victims
Extortion 18 female victims; 6 male victims
Homicides/attempts 16 female victims; 11 male victims
Sexual assault 16 female victims; 3 male victims
Robbery 10 female victims; 15 male victims

Source: Statistics Canada, Canadian Centre for Justice Statistics, Incident-based Crime Reporting Survey

Did you know?

As with other forms of violence, much elder abuse still goes unrecognized or unreported. Moreover, in its tracking of cases, New Brunswick's Adult Protection branch does not distinguish between neglect and self-neglect.

The law also limits how and when Adult Protection workers can intervene. The province's *Family Services Act* mandates protection of vulnerable adults from physical and sexual violence, emotional abuse, failure to provide adequate food or care, or failure to care for oneself or manage one's finances. However, financial exploitation is not currently recognized as abuse under the Act, so the Department only handles financial abuse if there is also neglect or physical, emotional or sexual abuse.

An individual is considered an adult protection case in New Brunswick if investigation shows that services are required and the individual's mental competency does not enable her/him to recognize this and accept the needed services. The Department then seeks appropriate legal authority to protect these vulnerable persons. Some reported situations involve mentally competent individuals who may accept or refuse the services offered.

? Check out the questions we wish we could answer on page 86.

Questions We Wish We Could Answer

QUESTIONS

Population

- Why did the teen birth rate rise in New Brunswick in 2006 and 2007, after decades of decline?

Education and Training

- How many Aboriginal women and men are enrolled at N.B. universities by field of study and what barriers do they face?

- What is the average student loan debt of female versus male students in N.B. universities and outside the province?

Health

- How many New Brunswick teens and adult women go out of province to have abortions?

- Who are the people using home support services: age, sex, region, needs etc.?

Income and Poverty

- What is the average low-income gap in New Brunswick – the shortfall between income and the poverty line – for diverse groups of women, men and families living in poverty?

Family Responsibilities

- How many New Brunswick mothers do not qualify for maternity or parental leave benefits through the Employment Insurance program and why?

Labour Force

- What are the career trajectories of women in certain non traditional occupations, for example, lawyers or tradespeople: how long do women stay, do they shift to different types of workplaces or status (ie private law firm to government salaried position, full-time to part-time, etc.)?

- Who are the women entrepreneurs? – business profile, financial situation and challenges.

Positions of Influence

- How has women's representation among First Nation band councilors and chiefs evolved Canada-wide from the 1950s through the 1990s?

Justice

- What is the level of unmet demand and rejected requests for Legal Aid for family law matters?

- What are the needs of female offenders in N.B. correctional services: employment, housing, child care, addictions treatment and other health and social services?

Violence

- How frequently do diverse groups - particularly Aboriginal women and disabled women - experience intimate partner violence and what is the nature of that experience?

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